THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

ALEPPO,

AND

PARTS ADJACENT.

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION of the CITY, and the Principal NATURAL PRODUCTIONS in its Neighbourhood;

TOGETHER WITH

An Account of the CLIMATE, INHABITANTS, and DISEASES; particulary of the PLAGUE, with the Methods ufed by the EUROPEANS for their Prefervation.

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TO

ALEXANDER DRUMMOND Esq; CONSUL,

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE BRITISH FACTORY AT ALEPPO,

AND

THOSE NOW IN ENGLAND WHO HAVE FORMERLY RESIDED AT THAT PLACE,

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS ARE,

WITH THE DEEPEST SENSE OF GRATITUDE AND ESTEEM,

INSCRIBED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

Advertiſement.

THE Author's intention, when he firſt began to digeſt his materials, was only to exhibit an account of the epidemic diſeaſes at *Aleppo*, particularly of the plague, which raged three years in that city during his reſidence therein. A long and extenſive practice among all ranks and degrees of people, had furniſhed him with the means of being perfectly well acquainted with the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants. The neighbourhood of this place, its ſite, and natural productions, he found had not been ſo fully deſcribed, but that there ſtill was room left for improvement. Inſtead, therefore, of confining himſelf ſingly to ſo much of the general hiſtory of the place as might be ſufficient for the purpoſe of his profeſſion, he has entered into the ſubject more at large, and has endeavoured to preſent the reader

with

with a ſuccinct, but at the ſame time an exact account of ſuch things relative thereto as ſeemed moſt to merit attention. It muſt however be remembered that his obſervations are confined to one city, and its environs only. Other places, and thoſe too at no great diſtance, may have other cuſtoms; and to this it may be aſcribed, that different writers on the head of the cuſtoms of eaſtern nations preſent us with very different accounts.

When it is conſidered that the Author reſided many years abroad, and converſed daily in other languages more than in his own, which he had but little leiſure to cultivate, the defects in his ſtile, it is hoped, will be forgiven.

In the plates he has not only endeavoured to give an idea of the various dreſſes of the people, but a view of their furniture, habitations, and amuſements.

The birds and fishes here delineated are such as, to the best of the Author's knowledge, have not before been properly represented, and those of the plants are chiefly of the same kind. So many of the *Arabic* names of these as were collected, would have been given, had it been possible to have expressed them justly in *English* characters, or easy to have had them correctly printed in *Arabic*; in which language, it must be observed, all the names of places, *&c.* in this work are given, unless mentioned to be otherwise.

The different subjects in the first part were intended to have been pointed out, by varying the running-title according to the subject; but, by mistake, this was omitted till too late.

The method used by the *Europeans* for their preservation during the rage of a pestilence was chiefly intended for the use of the Author's

Author's friends in *Aleppo*, to whom it was preſented on his leaving that country. To thoſe in *Europe* he ſincerely wiſhes that it may never otherwiſe be uſeful than to ſatisfy their curioſity.

How far the Author's abilities have been equal to the taſk he has undertaken, the public will judge ; and he intreats their candour. That he has had fair opportunities of obſerving, that he has given a faithful narrative of facts, and that he has uſed no falſe colouring in his repreſentation, he preſumes to appeal to his cotemporaries and acquaintance, who, in viſiting theſe places again in his deſcription, may perhaps call to mind many agreeable hours they have ſpent even in theſe ſcenes, ſo far diſtant from their native country.

A

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

CITY of ALEPPO,

AND

THE PARTS ADJACENT.

PART I.

HALEB, or, as we call it, *Aleppo*, the preſent metropolis of *Syria**, though greatly inferior to the cities of *Conſtantinople* and *Cairo* in extent, number of inhabitants, riches, and perhaps ſeveral other circumſtances, yet, in reſpect to buildings, yields to none in the *Turkiſh* empire.

This city and ſuburbs ſtand on eight ſmall hills or eminences, none of them conſiderable, except that in

* Thought to be the ancient *Beræa*, *Beroe*, or *Berrhæa*.

the middle of the place, on which the caftle is erected. This mount is of a conic form, and feems, in a great meafure, to be artificial, and raifed with the earth thrown up out of a broad deep ditch that furrounds it. The fuburbs, called *Sheih il Arab*, to the N. N. E. are next in height to this, and thofe to the W. S. W. are much lower than the parts adjacent, and than any other parts of the city.

An old wall not a little decayed, and a broad ditch now in moft places turned into gardens, furround the city, the circumference of which is about three miles and an half; but, including the fuburbs, which are chiefly to the North Eaft, the whole may be about feven miles*.

The houfes, are compofed of apartments, on each of the fides, of a fquare court all of ftone, and confift of a ground floor which is generally arched, and an upper ftory which is flat on the top, and either terraced with hard plaifter, or paved with ftone. Their ceilings are of wood neatly painted, and fometimes gilded, as are alfo the window-fhutters, the pannels of fome of their rooms, and the cupboard doors, of which they have a great number: thefe, taken together, have a very

* Two hours and four minutes on horfeback, in the ufual way of riding for pleafure, which, I am apt to believe, is nearer four miles than three and an half per hour.

agreeable effect. Over the doors and windows within the houses of the *Turks*, are inscribed passages out of the Koran, or verses either of their own composition, or taken from some of their most celebrated poets. The *Christians* generally borrow theirs from scripture.

In all their houses the court yard is neatly paved, and, for the most part, has a bason with a jet d' eau in the middle, on one or both sides of which, a small spot is left unpaved for a sort of garden, which often does not exceed a yard or two square; the verdure, however, which is here produced, together with the addition of a few flowers in pots, and the fountains playing, would be a very agreeable sight to the passenger, if there were openings to the street through which these might be discovered, but they are entirely shut up with double doors so contrived, as that, when open, one cannot look into the court yard; and there are no windows to the street, except a very few in their upper rooms; so that nothing is to be seen but dead walls, which make their streets appear very disagreeable to *Europeans*.

Most of the better sort of houses have an arched alcove within this court open to the north, and opposite to the fountain; the pavement of this alcove is raised about a foot and an half above that of the yard, to

ſerve for a divan*. Between this and the fountain the pavement is generally laid out in moſaic work, with various coloured marble; as is alſo the floor of a large hall with a cupola roof, which commonly has a fountain in the middle, and is almoſt the only tolerably cool room in their houſes during the ſummer.

The people of faſhion have in the outer court but one or two rooms below ſtairs for themſelves, the reſt are for ſervants and ſtabling; the pavement of this is but rough, as their horſes ſtand there all the ſummer, except a few hours in the middle of the day. Above ſtairs is a colonade, if not round the whole court, at leaſt fronting the weſt, off from which are their rooms and *kioſks* †; theſe latter are a ſort of wooden divans, that project a little way from the other part of the building, and hang over the ſtreet; they are raiſed about one foot and an half higher, than the floor of the room, to which they are quite open, and, by having windows in front and on each ſide, there is a great draught of air, which makes them cool in the ſummer,

* Divan is a part of the room raiſed above the floor, as is ſaid in the text: this is ſpread with a carpet in winter, in ſummer with fine matts, along the ſides are thick mattraſſes about three feet wide, covered commonly with ſcarlet cloth, and large bolſters of brocade hard ſtuffed with cotton are ſet againſt the walls (or rails, when ſo ſituated, as not touch the wall) for the conveniency of leaning. See plate 15 and 16. As they uſe no chairs, it is upon theſe they ſit, and all their rooms are ſo furniſhed. The word divan is alſo employed to ſignify a number of people aſſembled in council.

† See plate 15.

the advantage chiefly intended by them. Beyond this court is another, containing the womens apartments, built much in the ſame manner that I have deſcribed the other houſes; ſome few of them have a tolerable garden, in which, as well as in the outer yard, there is generally a tall cypreſs tree.

The moſques in *Aleppo* are numerous, and ſome few of them magnificent; before each is a ſquare area, in the middle of which, is a fountain for the appointed ablutions before prayers, and behind ſome of the larger moſques there is a little garden.

Beſides theſe open ſpaces there are many large *khanes* or (as moſt travellers call them) *caravan ſeraijs*, conſiſting of a capacious ſquare, on all ſides of which are built on the ground floor a number of rooms, uſed occaſionally for ſtables, warehouſes, or chambers. Above ſtairs a colonade occupies the four ſides, to which opens a number of ſmall rooms, wherein the merchants, as well ſtrangers as natives, tranſact moſt of their buſineſs.

The ſtreets are generally narrow, but, however, are well paved, and kept remarkably clean.

The market places, called here *bazars*, are properly, long, covered, narrow ſtreets, on each ſide of which

are

are a number of ſmall ſhops juſt ſufficient to hold the tradeſman (and perhaps one or two more) with all the commodities he deals in about him, the buyer being obliged to ſtand without. Each ſeparate branch of buſineſs has a particular *bazar* allotted them, and theſe, as well as the ſtreets, are all locked up an hour and an half after ſun-ſet, and many of them earlier, which is a great ſecurity from houſe-breakers. It deſerves to be remembered, how odd ſoever it may appear, that though their doors are moſtly caſed with iron, yet their locks are made of wood.

In the ſuburbs, to the eaſtward, are their ſlaughter-houſes, in a very airy place, with a large open field before them. The tanners have a *khane*, where they work, in the ſouth weſt part of the town near the river.

To the ſouthward, juſt without the walls in the ſuburbs, they burn lime; and a little way further is a ſmall village, where they make ropes and catgut, which laſt manufacture is, at ſome ſeaſons, extremely offenſive.

In *Meſherka*, which is part of the ſuburbs on the oppoſite ſide of the river to the weſtward, is a glaſs-houſe, where they make a coarſe kind of white glaſs, but they work only a few months in the winter, the greateſt part of this manufacture being brought from a

village

village called *Armenaſs*, about thirty-five miles to the weſtward, from whence alſo they bring the ſand uſed in their glaſs-houſe at *Aleppo*.

The city is ſupplied with very good water from ſome ſprings near the banks of the river at *Heylan*, about five miles to the north north eaſt, which is conveyed from thence by an aquæduct, and diſtributed to the different parts of the town by earthen pipes. There is a tradition, that this aquæduct was the work of the empreſs *Helena*, and that from her the ſprings took their preſent name: this water is ſufficient for the neceſſary purpoſes of drinking, cookery, &c. Beſides this, almoſt every houſe has a well, but the water of theſe, being brackiſh, is only employed for waſhing their court yards, and filling the reſervoirs for their fountains.

The fuel, uſed in their houſes, is wood and charcoal; for heating their bagnios, they burn the dung of animals, leaves of plants, parings of fruit, and ſuch like, which they employ people to gather and dry for that purpoſe.

The markets are well ſupplied with proviſions, of which we ſhall have occaſion to give a more particular account.

For

For at leaſt four or five miles round *Aleppo*, the ground is very ſtony and uneven, having a number of ſmall eminences, moſt of which are as high as any part of the city. From the weſt ſouth weſt to the north weſt by weſt, this ſort of country continues for at leaſt twenty miles, with a number of ſmall fertile plains interſperſed. To the northward and ſouthward, after about ſix or ſeven miles, the country is level and not ſtony. To the eaſtward a vaſt plain commences, which, though it is called *the deſart*, yet for a great many miles beyond *Aleppo*, affords a fine fertile ſoil.

In clear weather, the top of mount *Caſſius*, bearing weſt by ſouth, and part of the mountains, called *Amanus*, are to be ſeen from ſeveral places in the city; but, as the neareſt of theſe, *viz.* that part of *Amanus*, which ſtretches to the eaſtward and approaches to *Killis*, is at leaſt thirty miles diſtant from *Aleppo*, they can be ſuppoſed to have but very little influence upon the air of the place, any more than a ſmall conical rocky hill, called *Sheih Barakat*, at about twenty miles to the weſt by north, and a narrow chain of low rocky hills, uſually named the *Black Mountains*, to the ſouth ſouth eaſt, at about ten miles diſtance.

The river *Coic** (if a ſtream ſcarce ſix or eight yards wide deſerves that name) paſſes along the weſtern part

* The ancient *Singas*.

of

of the city within a few yards of the walls, and barely ſerves to water a narrow ſlip of gardens upon its banks, reaching from about five miles north to about three miles ſouth of the town. Beſides theſe gardens, there are a few more near a village called *Bab Allah*, about two miles to the north-eaſt, which are ſupplied by the aquædućt.

The riſing-grounds above the gardens, to which the water cannot be conveyed, are in ſome places laid out in vineyards interſperſed with olive, fig, and piſtachio trees, as are alſo many ſpots to the eaſtward, where there are no gardens.

Inconſiderable as this ſtream and theſe gardens may appear, yet they contain almoſt the only water and trees that are to be met with for twenty or thirty miles round, for the villages are all deſtitute of trees, and moſt of them only ſupplied with water by what rain they can ſave in ciſterns.

The latitude of *Aleppo*, as fixed by a *French* mathematician who was there in the year 1753, is thirty-ſix degrees twelve minutes N. latitude, which, though ſome minutes different from the obſervations of others, yet is probably the moſt exaćt, as he was not only a man of eminence in his profeſſion, but was alſo furniſhed with

the beſt inſtruments, an advantage which perhaps the other obſervators had not. The longitude is ſaid to be 37 D. 40 M. eaſt from *London*. Its diſtance from the ſea, in a direct line is about ſixty miles, and its height from thence is conſiderable, but not yet accurately aſcertained.

Having thus finiſhed what was thought neceſſary concerning the ſituation of *Aleppo*, with reſpect to the parts adjacent, let us now take a general view of the face of the country throughout *Syria*.

The coaſt in general is bordered by very high mountains, except near *Seleucia*, and there from mount *Pieria* to mount *Caſſius*, which is ten or fifteen miles, is quite level, leaving a paſſage for the river *Orontes* to empty itſelf into the *Mediterranean*. Thoſe mountains are covered with trees, ſhrubs, and a number of plants; ſo that, different from the plains, they retain their verdure all the ſummer. As they abound with ſprings theſe collect into little rivulets, and in a few places on that ſide next the ſea rivers, which plentifully irrigate the plains that are between them and the ſea. Behind them, on the land ſide, are generally extenſive plains which receive great benefit from the ſtreams that deſcend from the mountains, nigh to which they are well cloathed with myrtle, oleander, and other ſhrubs. The

oppoſite

oppoſite boundaries of thoſe plains are for the moſt part low, barren, rocky hills, and behind them other large plains, which though they have no water but the rain which falls in the winter, yet are exceeding fertile; and this is not improbably occaſioned by the quantity of ſoil which muſt neceſſarily be waſhed down into them from the ſurrounding little rocky hills, by the violent rains of the winter. This intermixture of rocky eminencies and plains reaches within land about ſixty or ſeventy miles, after which the country is generally level, from what I have been told, all the way to *Baſſorah*, and is properly *Arabia Deſerta*.

In all *Syria* there is but one river, (the *Orontes*) that having its riſe on the land ſide of the high mountains, finds its way to the ſea; the reſt, which indeed are but few and inconſiderable, being ſoon abſorbed by the thirſty plains through which they run, more eſpecially as they receive but very few ſupplies in their paſſage: and even the *Orontes*, though it be ſwelled by a number of little brooks from the high mountains behind which it runs, and derives a farther ſupply from the lake of *Antioch*, yet ſeems as conſiderable a great many miles above *Antioch*, as where it empties itſelf into the *Mediterranean*.

The ſeaſons in this country, generally ſpeaking, are exceeding regular, particularly at *Aleppo*, where the air is uſually very healthy, and ſo pure and free from damps that all the inhabitants, of what rank ſoever, ſup and ſleep in their court-yards, or upon the houſe tops, expoſed to the open air, from the end of *May* to the middle of *September*, without ſuffering any inconveniency from it. However, as I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to be more particular on this ſubject, I will at preſent only mention in general the changes of the ſeaſons as they appear to our ſenſes.

The natives reckon the ſeverity of the winter to laſt but forty days, which they call *Maarbanie*, beginning from the twelfth of *December*, and ending the twentieth of *January*; and in fact this computation comes near the truth. The air, during this time, is exceſſively piercing, particularly to ſtrangers, even though they are but juſt come from a cold climate. In the thirteen years that I reſided there, it happened not above three times that the ice was of ſufficient ſtrength to bear a man, and that too with caution, and only in a ſituation where the ſun-beams never reached it. The ſnow, excepting three years, never lay above a day, and even in the depth of winter, when the ſun ſhines out and there is no wind, it is warm, nay ſometimes almoſt hot,

in the open air. Narciſſus's are in flower during the whole of this weather, and hyacinths and violets at the lateſt appear before it is quite over.

As *February* advances, the fields which were partly green before, now by the ſpringing up of the later grain become entirely covered with an agreeable verdure, and though the trees continue in their leafleſs wintery ſtate till the end of this month, or the beginning of *March*, yet the almond, when lateſt, being in bloſſom before the middle of *February*, and quickly ſucceeded by the apricot, peach, &c. gives the gardens an agreeable appearance. The ſpring now becomes extremely pleaſant, and has no defect but its ſhort duration, for as *March* brings it on with rapidity, ſo *April* advances with like haſte towards ſummer, and the gay livery that the fields wore in thoſe two months, and indeed moſt of the winter, fades before the middle of *May*; and before the end of this month the whole country puts on ſo parched and barren an aſpect, that one would ſcarce think it was capable of producing any thing but the very few robuſt plants which ſtill have vigour enough to reſiſt the extreme heats. From this time not ſo much as one refreſhing ſhower falls, and ſcarce a friendly cloud appears to ſhelter us from the exceſſive heat of the ſun till about the middle af *September*, when generally

rally a little rain falling, either in *Aleppo*, or the neighbourhood, refreſhes the air greatly.

From theſe firſt rains till the ſecond, an interval of at leaſt between twenty and thirty days, the weather is temperate, ſerene, and extremely delightful, and if the rains have been at all plentiful, though but of a few hours duration, the country ſoon aſſumes a new face; after the ſecond rains the weather becomes variable, and winter approaches by degrees, not with ſo ſwift a pace as the ſummer, for the greater part of the trees retain their leaves till the middle of *November*; the moſt delicate never make fires till about the end of this month, and ſome few paſs the whole winter without them.

It is ſeldom that *Aleppo* is troubled with very hard gales of wind; the coldeſt winds in the winter are thoſe that blow from between the north weſt and the eaſt, and the nearer they approach to the laſt-mentioned point, the colder they are during winter and part of the ſpring. But from the beginning of *May* to the end of *September*, the winds blowing from the very ſame points bring with them a degree and kind of heat which one would imagine came out of an oven, and which, when it blows hard, will affect metals within the houſes, ſuch as locks of room doors, nearly as much as if they had been

been expoſed to the rays of the ſun; yet it is remarkable that water kept in jarrs is much cooler at this time than when a cool weſterly wind blows. In this ſeaſon the only remedy is to ſhut all the doors and windows, for though theſe winds do not kill as the *ſumyel*, (which are much of the ſame nature) do on the deſart, yet they are extremely troubleſome, cauſing a languor and difficulty in reſpiration to moſt people. Many ſummers paſs without any of theſe winds, and, during my ſtay, in no ſummer have there been more than four or five days of them; for though the eaſterly and northerly winds reign moſt in the winter, yet providence has wiſely ordered it that the weſterly winds are the moſt frequent in the ſummer, without which, conſidering the intenſe heat of the ſun's rays, and the reflection from a bare rocky tract of ground, and from the white ſtone walls of the houſes, the country would ſcarcely be habitable.

Where the town is ſituated it is, as moſt of the other riſing grounds, rocky, and the ſoil juſt round it a white light earth, very ſtoney, and not fertile; but in moſt other parts of the country, the ſoil is a rediſh, or ſometimes blackiſh light mold, and produces the fruits of the earth in great abundance.

A conſiderable part of the country lies uncultivated, from the tyranny of their government, the inſecurity of pro-

property, and the conſequent indolence of the inhabitants; but very little is allowed to lie fallow with a view to culture, nor do they uſe much manure.

They begin to plough about the latter end of *September*, and ſow their earlieſt wheat about the middle of *October*. The froſts are never ſevere enough to prevent their ploughing all the winter, ſo that they continue to ſow all ſorts of grain to the end of *January*, and barley ſometimes after the middle of *February*. No harrow is uſed, but the ground is ploughed a ſecond time after it is ſown, in order to cover the grain; in ſome places where the ſoil is a little ſandy they plough but once, and that is after ſowing. The plough is ſo light, that a man of a moderate ſtrength may eaſily carry it with one hand: a little cow, or at moſt two, and ſometimes only an aſs, is ſufficient to draw it in ploughing, and one man both drives and holds it with ſo much eaſe that he generally ſmokes his pipe at the ſame time.

Beſides *Turkey* wheat, barley, and cotton (*a*), they ſow in the fields, cicers (*b*), lentils (*c*), beans (*d*), chick-

(*a*) Xylon ſive goſſypium herbaceum J. B. i. 343. *Goſſypium foliis quinquelobis caule herbaceo. Hort. Upſal.* 203.
(*b*) Cicer ſativum flore candido. C. B. P. 347.
(*c*) Lens vulgaris ſemine ſubrufo. C. B. P. 346.
Lens Monanthus, Hort. L. B.
(*d*) Faba rotunda oblonga ſeu cylindracea minor, ſeu equina alba, Mor. Hiſt. ii. 85.

chickling (*e*), ſmall vetch (*f*), ſeſamum, ricinus, hemp, a green kidney bean (*g*), called by the natives maſh, and much eat; muſk melon (*h*) water melon (*i*), a ſmall ſort of cucumber called ajour, fennel-flower (*k*), fænugreek (*l*), baſtard-ſaffron (*m*), *Turkey* millet.

About *Aleppo* they ſow no oats, their horſes being all fed with barley; but near *Antioch*, and on the coaſt of *Syria*, I have ſeen ſome few fields of them.

Near the city tobacco (*n*) is planted in the gardens only, but in the villages about ten or fifteen miles off a large quantity is planted in the fields, and all the hills from *Shogre* to *Latachia* produce ſuch plenty of this vegetable that it makes no inconſiderable branch of trade, particularly with *Egypt*.

The harveſt commences with the barley about the beginning of *May*, and that, as well as the wheat, is generally all reaped by the twentieth of the ſame month. The more wet the ſpring the later the harveſt and

(*e*) Lathyrus ſativus flore purpureo, C. B. P. 344.
(*f*) Vicia minima cum ſiliquis glabris Inſt. R. H. 397.
(*g*) Phaſeolus minimus fructu virido ovato.
(*h*) Melo vulgaris, C. B. P. 310.
Melo magnus cortice virente lævi ſemine parvo, J. B. i. 244.
(*i*) Anguria citrullus dicta, C. B. P. 312.
(*k*) Nigella flore minore ſimplice candido, C. B. P. 145.
(*l*) Fœnumgrecum ſativum, C. B. P. 348.
(*m*) Carthamus officinarum flore croceo Inſt. R. H. 457.
(*n*) Nicotiana major latifolia, C. B. P. 169.

 the

the more plentiful the crop. As ſoon as it is cut down, or rather pluck'd up, (for this is their more uſual way) it is carried to ſome neighbouring ſpot of hard even ground, and there diſlodged from its huſk by a machine like a ſledge, which runs upon two or three rollers, drawn by horſes, cows, or aſſes. In theſe rollers are fixed low iron wheels, notched like the teeth of a ſaw, and pretty ſharp, at once cutting the ſtraw and ſeparating the grain.

Their granaries are even at this day ſubterraneous grottos, the entry to which is by a ſmall hole or opening like a well, often in the high way, and as they are commonly left open when empty, they make it not a little dangerous riding near the villages in the night.

The cotton is not gathered till *October*, and ſuch ſpots as are ſown with it yield a pleaſant verdure when every thing elſe ſeems to be burnt up. In the neighbourhood of *Aleppo* there is no great quantity.

The olives produced about the city are, as I apprehend, very little more than ſufficient for pickling for the uſe of the inhabitants. But at *Edlib*, about thirty miles to the ſouth weſt, and the other villages near it, they have large plantations affording yearly abundance of oil, with which, and the aſhes brought by the *Arabs*

from the desart, a very considerable quantity of soap is annually made, some at *Aleppo*, but the greatest part at *Edlib*.

When proper care is taken, the oil is very good, but as the people of the country are not nice in their taste, they are less disposed to be attentive about it.

The ricinus furnishes an oil which serves the common people for burning in their lamps, and from the sesamum an oil likewise is extracted called seerage, consumed chiefly by the *Jews*.

The vineyards round the city produce several sorts of tolerably good grapes, sufficient for the supply of the markets. I need scarce mention that the *Turks* make no wine, but the *Christians* and *Jews* are allowed to make sufficient for their own use, upon payment of a certain tax; and the grapes for this purpose, as well as raisins, are all brought from some distance. Their white wines are palatable, but thin and poor, and seldom keep sound above a year. The red wine is deep-coloured, strong, and heady, without any flavour, and much sooner produces sleep or stupidity than mirth and elevation of spirits.

From the raiſins, uſually mixed with a few aniſeeds, they draw an ardent ſpirit, which they ſtile arrack, and of this the *Chriſtians* and *Jews* drink pretty liberally.

The inſpiſſated juice of the grape (*o*), called here dibbs, is brought to the city in ſkins, and ſold in the publick markets; it has much the appearance of coarſe honey, is of a ſweet taſte, and in great uſe among the people of all ſorts.

Though uſe ſeems the chief thing conſulted in the laying out of their gardens (except in a few where they have ſmall ſummer-houſes) and they have not either fine walks, or any ſort of ornament, yet, after what has been ſaid of the country, it will be eaſily imagined how agreeable their verdure and ſhade muſt be in the hot weather, and conſequently how much they muſt be reſorted to at that ſeaſon. But this is not the only refreſhment they afford the inhabitants, for the markets are from them plentifully ſupplied with ſeveral ſorts of fruits, pot-herbs, roots, and ſallading; though, as they are obliged to uſe a great deal of water (which they raiſe with the *Perſian* wheel) it muſt be owned that their fruits in general have very little flavour, nor do they

(*o*) Sapa vini.

they often ſtay till they are ripe before they gather them. The following are all the variety here produced.

Cherries three ſorts; the common red cherry (*p*), the white heart cherry (*q*), and *Viſnia* cherry (*r*); apricots two ſorts, one of which has a ſweet kernel, and is an exceeding good fruit, they ingraft it upon the almond, and reckon its delicacy proceeds from that particular circumſtance (*ſ*). Peaches but indifferent (*t*); ſeveral ſorts of plumbs (*u*); cornelian cherry (*x*); two or three ſorts of apples, but very bad (*y*); ſome indifferent good pears (*z*); quinces (*a*); pomegranates of three ſorts, ſweet, ſour, and another between both (*b*); almonds (*c*); black mulberries (*d*); white mulberries in great abundance; with the leaves of this tree the ſilk-worms are fed (*e*); walnuts (*f*); figs (*g*) of four kinds; hazel-

(*p*) Ceraſus ſativa fructu rotundo rubro et acido, Tourn.
(*q*) Ceraſus major fructu magno cordato albo.
(*r*) Ceraſus.
(*ſ*) Armeniaca fructu majore nucleo amaro, T. 623.
Armeniaca.
(*t*) Perſica molli carne et vulgaris viridis alba, C. B. P. 440.
(*u*) Prunus.
(*x*) Gorylus ſylveſtris, C. B. P. 418.
(*y*) Malus ſativa.
(*z*) Pyrus ſativa.
(*a*) Malus Cydonea vel Cotonea.
(*b*) Malus Punica ſativa, C. B. P. 438.
(*c*) Amydalus dulcis et amara, J. B. i. 174.
(*d*) Morus fructu nigro, C. B. P. 459.
(*e*) Morus fructu albo, ditto.
(*f*) Nux inglans, J. B. i, 241.
(*g*) Ficus ſativa.

nuts

nuts (*h*), the kernels of which they parch and eat between meals. Piſtachio nuts (*i*), of a very good quality, and of which a conſiderable quantity is yearly ſent to *Europe*; jujubs (*k*); olive (*l*); ſumach, uſed much as a reliſher in many of their diſhes (*m*); one tree only of St. *John*'s bread (*n*), is to be found in the gardens, though it is very common on the coaſt, and the fruit ſold in the bazars at *Aleppo*.

Theſe trees are all ſtandards planted promiſcuoſly, and very little obliged to culture. In ſome places they are thrown together in thickets, in others they form incloſures for the beds of garden-ſtuff, in which incloſures are alſo found the plane tree (*o*), white poplar (*p*), common white willow (*q*); another willow that bears a ſweet-ſcented flower, called by the natives baan, from whence they diſtill a ſimple cordial water much uſed (*r*). Horn-beam (*ſ*), a very few oaks (*t*), aſh (*u*), lilac (*x*),

(*h*) Cornus hortenſis mas, C. B. P. 447.
(*i*) Terebinthus Indica Theophraſti, piſtachio Dioſcoridis Lob. adv. 413.
(*k*) Ziziphus Dodonæi pemp;. 807.
(*l*) Olea ſativa.
(*m*) Rhus folio ulmi, C. B. P. 414.
(*n*) Siliqua edulis, C. B. P. 402.
(*o*) Platanus Orientalis verus, Park. Theatr. 1427.
(*p*) Populus alba majoribus foliis, C. B. P. 429.
(*q*) Salix vulgaris alba arboreſcens, C. B. P. 473.
(*r*) Salix Syriaca folio oleagine argentea, Rawolf. 74.
(*ſ*) Carpinus Mathioli.
(*t*) Quercus latifolia.
(*u*) Fraxinus excelſior, C. B. P. 416.
(*x*) Lilac Mathioli, Tourn. 601.

bead tree (*y*), a very few of the nettle trees (*z*), oleaſter (*a*), tamariſk (*b*), turpentine tree (*c*), a very few medlars (*d*), elder (*e*), roſes of various kinds (*f*), thorn (*g*), balauſtine tree (*h*), forming on the whole a wild and irregular but agreeable proſpect. The cypreſs trees (*i*) are generally planted nigh the houſe; the black-berry (*k*) alſo grows wild all over the gardens. They have neither gooſberries nor currants now, though in *Rawolf*'s time there ſeems to have been a few.

The pot-herbs, *&c.* produced by the gardens will be beſt ranged according to the ſeaſons in which they are moſt plentiful, in order to give a clear idea of the food of the inhabitants in the different ſeaſons, for which reaſon alſo I ſhall here take the liberty to mention ſeveral that have been already enumerated.

(*y*) Zizipha alba Raw. p. 38. Azedarach Dod. pempt. 848.
(z) Lotus --- Celtis fructu nigro, Tourn.
(*a*) Eleagnus Orientalis anguſtifoliis fructu parvo olivæ formi ſubdulce, T. Cor. 53.
(*b*) Tamariſcus Narbonenſis Lobel.
(*c*) Terebinthus vulgaris, C. B. P.
(*d*) Meſpilus vulgaris
(*e*) Sambucus fructu in umbella nigro, C. B. P. 456.
(*f*) Roſa alba vulgaris major, C. B. P. 482.
Roſa Damaſcena Lob. Icon. 206.
Roſa rubra multiplex, C. B. P. 481.
Roſa lutea ſimplex, ditto 483.
Roſa Moſchata ſimplici flore, ditto 482.
(*g*) Rhamnus prim. Cluſ. Ger. 1334.
(*h*) Punica flore pleno majore, T. 636.
(*i*) Cupreſſus Dod. 856.
(*k*) Rubus vulgaris, ſive rubus fructu nigro, C. B. P. 479.

From

From the beginning of *November* to the end of *March*, cabbage (*l*), ſpinnage (*m*), endive (*n*), radiſhes of two ſorts (*o*), turnips (*p*), beet (*q*), carrot (*r*), are in great plenty; collyflowers (*ſ*) make their appearance towards the end of *January*, are in great abundance in *February* and part of *March*, by the end of which month they become ſcarce. *April* and *May* produce lettuces of different kinds (*t*), beans (*u*), truffles (*v*), artichoaks (*y*), which are very ſmall, and chiefly eat by the natives when very young, ſo as when ſtew'd they eat the whole; and peaſe (*z*).

The two laſt-mentioned remain in ſeaſon all the month of *June*. Purſlane (*a*), and cucumbers (*b*) come

(*l*) Braſſica capitata alba, C. B. P. 111.
Braſſica alba capite oblongo non penitus clauſo, ditto.
Braſſica Gangyloides, ditto.
(*m*) Spinachia vulgaris.
(*n*) Cichorium latifolium, ſive endiva vulgaris, T. 479.
(*o*) Raphanus major orbiculat. vel rotundus, C. B. P. 96.
Raphanus minor oblongus, ditto.
(*p*) Rapa ſativa rotunda radice candida, C. B. P. 89.
(*q*) Beta rubra radice rapæ, C. B. P. 118.
(*r*) Daucus ſativus radice luteo, Inſt. R. ii. 307.
Daucus ſativus radice atro rubente, J. B. 3. part. ii. 64.
(*ſ*) Braſſica cauliflora, C. B. P. 111.
(*t*) Lactuca.
(*u*) Faba rotunda oblonga ſeu cylindracea minor, ſeu equina alba, Mor. Hiſt. ii. 85.
(*v*) Tubera terræ edulia.
(*y*) Cinara hortenſis foliis non aculeatis, C. B. P. 385.
(*z*) Piſum hortenſe majus flore fructuque albo, C. B. P. 342.
Piſum arvenſe fructu albo, ditto 343.
(*a*) Portulaca latifolia ſeu ſativa, C. B. P. 288.
(*b*) Cucumis vulgaris maturo fructu ſubluteo, C. B. P. 310.
Cucumis ſativus vulgaris fructu albo, C. B. P.

in

come in ſeaſon alſo in *May*, and are in plenty till the end of *July*; in *September* and *October* the latter are again brought to market in great abundance, and towards the end of this laſt mentioned month the young ones are gathered for pickling.

The months of *June* and *Auguſt* produce muſk melons (*c*) in great abundance; and a ſmall cucumber called ajoor, which is often extremely bitter. To theſe, in the month of *July*, are added water melons (*d*), which we have in great perfection; Jews mallows (*e*); kidney beans (*f*); adders cucumbers (*g*); *Syrian* mallow (*h*), lupines (*i*); as alſo ſeveral kinds of gourds (*k*); three ſpecies of mad apples (*l*), called by the na tives badinjan; which remain all *September*, and the latter as far as the middle of *November*, making the principal part of the food of the inhabitants during the months of *July*, *Auguſt*, *September*, and *October*; and they are ſo fond of them, that they preſerve them

(*c*) Melo vulgaris, C. B. P. 310.
Melo magnus cortice virente lævi ſemine parvo, J. B. i. 244.
(*d*) Anguria citrullus dicta, C. B. P. 312.
(*e*) Corchorus, ſive melochia, J. B. ii. 982.
(*f*) Phaſeolus vulgaris, Lob. Icon. 59.
(*g*) Cucumis flexuoſus, C. B. P. 310.
(*h*) Ketmia Braſilienſis folio ficus fructu pyramidato ſulcato, T. Inſt. 100. Bamia.
(*i*) Lupinus.
(*k*) Cucurbita longa, folio molli, flore albo, J. B. ii. 214.
Cucurbita lagenaria, ditto, 216.
(*l*) Melongena fructu oblongo violaceo, Inſt. R. H. 151.
Melongena fructu rotundo, ditto.
Melongena fructu incurvo, ditto, 152.

various ways, ſo as to afford occaſionally a diſh through the whole year. Squaſh (*m*) comes in towards the end of *September*, and continues all the year. The orange-ſhaped pumpion (*n*) we have more common in the ſummer-months. They have none of the colocaſſia at *Aleppo*, but great quantities at *Tripoli*; where the ſhopkeepers uſe the leaves (as *Rawolf* mentions of *Aleppo)* inſtead of paper, for putting up their wares.

The few following are to be met with at all ſeaſons; parſley (*o*), creſs (*p*), mint (*q*), onions (*r*), and garlick (*ſ*); which though they come laſt in the liſt, yet they are far from being the leaſt in uſe or eſteem among the natives.

In the gardens they alſo cultivate carraway (*t*), coriander (*u*), dill (*x*), cypreſs canes (*y*), and common reed (*z*), both much uſed by the manufacturers of ſilk and cotton ſtuffs, by way of reels, &c.

(*m*) Melopepo fructu maximo albo, Tourn.
(*n*) Pepo rotundus aurantii forma, ditto, 311.
(*o*) Apium hortenſe, ſeu petroſelinum vulgo, C. B. P. 153.
(*p*) Naſturtium hortenſe vulgatum, C. B. P.
(*q*) Mentha.
(*r*) Cepa vulgaris floribus & tunicis candidis, C. B. P. 71.
(*ſ*) Allium ſativum, C. B.
(*t*) Carvi Cæſalpin. 241.
(*u*) Coriandrum majus, C. B. P. 158.
(*x*) Anethum hortenſe, ditto, 147.
(*y*) Arundo vallatoria.
(*z*) Arundo vulgaris.

Beſides

Besides what have been already mentioned, which are produced by culture, the fields afford the bugloss (*a*), mallow (*b*), and asparagus (*c*), which they use as pot-herbs; the capper (*d*), which they pickle; the dandelion (*e*), and water cresses (*f*), used in sallading; and the summer savory (*g*), which, dried and powdered, and mixed with salt, they call *zater*, and often eat as a relisher with bread, serving many of the natives by way of breakfast in the winter-season; also the *Spanish* nut (*h*); and a species of hartwort (*i*), called by them *secacul*; both which they eat crude.

In their little gardens they cultivate, besides the roses already mentioned, the *Dutch* hundred-leaf rose (*k*); monthly rose (*l*), which, by proper management, flowers about ten months in the year; a few plants of

(*a*) Buglossum angustifolium majus flore cæruleo, C. B. P. 256.
Buglossum vulgare albo & violaceo colore, H. R. Par.
Buglossum sylvestre minus.
(*b*) Malva vulgaris flore minore, C. B. P. 314.
(*c*) Asparagus sylvestis tenuissimo folio, C. B. P. 490.
(*d*) Capparis spinosa fructu minore folio rotundo, C. B. P. 480.
(*e*) Dens leonis latiore folio, C. B. P. 126.
Dens leonis orientalis tenuissimo divisis tomentosis & incanis, T. Cor.
(*f*) Sisymbrium aquaticum Mathioli, 437.
Sisymbrium Creticum Raphani foliis eleganter dissectis, T. Cor. 35.
(*g*) Satureia sativa, J. B. iii. 272.
(*h*) Sisyrinchium majus flore lutea macula notata, C. B. P. 40.
(*i*) Tordylium orientale secacul Arabium dictum, Boer. Ind. Alt. 68.
(*k*) Rosa centifolia Batavica, Clus. H.
(*l*) Rosa omnium calendarum, H. R. Par.

the paſſion flower (*m*); and ſeveral kinds of jaſmin (*n*): oleander (*o*), and myrtle (*p*), grow plentifully in all the water'd parts of *Syria*, but here only by culture. Henna (*q*) is kept in pots, and preſerved with great care from the inclemency of the winter, being much eſteemed on account of its ſweet-ſcented flowers; *Spaniſh* broom (*r*), vervain mallow (*ſ*), night-ſhade (*t*), winter cherry (*u*); and abundance of flowers, ſeveral of which have been brought there by the *Europeans*, and of which they are very fond, the women in particular, who decorate their head-dreſs with them: of theſe the chief are the ranunculus and anemony, carnation, hyacinth, narciſſus, violet, tuberoſe (*x*), *African* marigold (*y*), lupines, ſow-bread, *Indian* bellflower (*z*), marvel of *Peru* (*a*), columbine, ſtock-gelliflower. They alſo

(*m*) Granadilla.
(*n*) Jaſminum vulgatius flore albo, C. B. P. 397.
Jaſminum luteum, vulgo dictum bacciferum, ditto, 398.
Jaſminum Arabicum, Cluſſ.
(*o*) Nerium floribus rubeſcentibus, C. B. P. 464.
(*p*) Myrtus.
(*q*) Lawſonia ramis inermibus, Flor. Teyl. *Liguſtrum Ægyptiacum latifolium, C. B. P.* 476
(*r*) Geniſta juncea, J. B. i. 395.
(*ſ*) Alcea roſea hortenſis maxima folio ficus flore albo, H. R. Par.
Alcea roſea hortenſe folio ficus, ditto.
(*t*) Solanum bacciferum fruticoſum, C. B. P. 166.
(*u*) Alkekengi officinarum, Inſt. R. H. 151.
(*x*) Hyacinthus Indicus tuberoſus flore hyacinthi orientalis, C. B. P.
(*y*) Tagetus.
(*z*) Campanula Indica, J. B. *Convolvulus Indicus folio ſubrotundo flore violaceo, C. B. P.*
(*a*) Jalappa flore purpureo, Inſt. R. H. 129.
Jalappa flore flavo, ditto.

raiſe in theſe little gardens *Guinea* pepper (*b*), which they uſe as a pickle; and love apples (*c*), which are but little ate by any of the natives, except the Jews; roſemary (*d*), baſil (*e*), flower gentle (*f*), female balſamine (*g*), muſk ſcabious, rue (*h*), wormwood (*i*). The common *Seville* orange (*k*), the ſweet *Seville* orange (*l*), *China* orange (*m*), common lemon (*n*), ſweet lemon (*o*), and citron (*p*), are alſo with care preſerved here by the natives, for they will not bear a ſevere winter in *Aleppo*; though they are in great abundance at *Byas*, *Latachia*, *Tripoly*, and other places on the coaſt of *Syria*; from whence the city is plentifully ſupplied with theſe fruits.

Neither my time, nor knowledge in botany, even though aſſiſted by my brother, who had a great deal more of both, were equal to the taſk of making a

(*b*) Capſicum ſiliquis longis propendentibus, I. R. H. 152.
Capſicum ſiliqua propendente rotunda & cordiformi, ditto, 153.
(*c*) Lycoperſicon Galeni Ang. 217.
(*d*) Roſmarinus hortenſis anguſtiore folio, C. B. P. 217.
(*e*) Ocimum vulgatius, C. B. P. 326.
(*f*) Amaranthus maximus, C. B. P. 120.
(*g*) Balſamina fœmina, C. B. P. 306.
(*h*) Ruta.
(*i*) Abſynthium.
(*k*) Aurantium acri medulla vulgare, Fen. Heſp.
(*l*) Aurantium medulla dulci vulgare, ditto.
(*m*) Aurantium ſinenſe, ditto.
(*n*) Limon vulgaris, ditto.
(*o*) Limon dulcis, ditto.
(*p*) Citreum vulgare, Tourn.
Citreum magno fructu, ditto.

compleat

compleat liſt of all the plants growing round *Aleppo*; but though ſeveral may have been omitted, great care has been taken that none ſhould be inſerted in the following account but what have been determined with as much accuracy as poſſible. It may not be improper to obſerve, that the plants in general are of a much humbler growth here than in moſt other parts.

Several plants have been already mentioned as flowering early in the year, as hyacinth (*q*), daffodil (*r*), tulip (*ſ*), and violet (*t*); but the *Spaniſh* nut is what may be called the harbinger of the ſpring, and eſteemed ſo by the natives, who are fond of its roots, which are ſold at this ſeaſon in the publick ſtreets in great quantities; and from this time the botanizing ſeaſon commences. Towards the middle of *February* the banks

It muſt be obſerved, that all the various ſpecies of each plant are placed together, though to be met with at different ſeaſons, and ſuch as are produced only by culture, are marked with *.

(*q*) Hyacinthus orientalis flore violaceo, C. B. P. 44.
Hyacinthus orientalis primus albus.

(*r*) Narciſſus pallidus medio aureus, C. B. P. 50.
* Narciſſus orientalis flore multiplico & pleno albo luteo, ditto, 49.
* Narciſſus juncifoliis luteis minor, ditto, 51.

(*ſ*) Tulipa precox rubra.
Tulipa.

(*t*) Viola martia purpurea flore ſimplice odoro, C. B. P. 199.
Viola martia alba, ditto.
Viola martia multiplice flore purpureo, ditto.
Viola montana.
Viola tricolor hortenſis repens, L. B. P. 199.
Viola orientalis bicolor arvenſis longifolia flore minimo, T. Cor. 30.

of

of the river are covered with a ſmall craneſbill (*u*); and about the ſame place is found the daizy (*x*), mentioned by *Rawolf*. To theſe are quickly joined a profuſion of plants, but chiefly in the gardens and low grounds, meadow ſaffron (*y*), flower-de-luce ſeveral ſpecies (*z*), bulbous flower-de-luce (*a*), ſnow drop (*b*), ox eye (*c*), marigold (*d*), archangel (*e*), fumitory (*f*), ſhepherds purſe (*g*), dandelion (*h*), hypecoon (*i*), grape hyacinth (*k*), ſaffron (*l*), great variety of crowfoot (*m*), particularly

(*u*) Geranium tuberoſum majus, C. B. P. 318.
Geranium cicutæ folio inodorum, C. B. P. 319.
Geranium robertianum 1. rubens, C. B. P. 319.
Geranium orientale batrachoides aconiti folio flore variegato, T. Cor. 20.
Geranium latifolium longiſſima acu, C. B. P. 319.
(*x*) Bellis chalepenſe precox.
(*y*) Colchicum commune, C. B. P. 67.
(*z*) Iris vulgaris Germanica, ſive ſylveſtris, C. B. P. 30.
Iris alba Florentina, C. B. P. 31.
(*a*) Xyphion anguſtifolium flore cinereo, Inſt. R. H. 364.
Xyphion anguſtifolium flore vario, ditto.
(*b*) Narciſſo Leucoium pratenſe multiflorum, Inſt. R. H. 387.
(*c*) Buphthalmum.
(*d*) Calendula flore citrino, C. B.
(*e*) Lamium purpureum fœtidum folio ſubrotundo, ſive galeopſis Dioſcoridis, C. B. P. 230.
Lamium orientale foliis eleganter laciniatis, T. Cor.
(*f*) Fumaria officinarum & Dioſcoridis flore purpureo, C. B. P. 143.
Fumaria officinarum & Dioſcoridis flore palleſcente, ditto.
(*g*) Burſa paſtoris major folio ſinuato, C. B. P. 108.
(*h*) Dens leonis latiore folio, C. B. P. 126.
Dens leonis orientalis tenuiſſime diviſis tomentoſis & incanis, T. Cor. 35.
(*i*) Hypecoon tenuiore folio, Inſt. R. H. 230.
Hypecoon orientale latiore folio flore magno, T. Cor. 17.
Hypecoon orientale fumariæ folio, ditto.
(*k*) Muſcari arvenſe junci folium cæruleum minus, Inſt. R. H. 348.
Muſcari Byzantinum flore candicante, Inſt. R. H. 347.
(*l*) Crocus vernus latifolius flavo varius, C. B. P. 65.
(*m*) Ranunculus grumoſo radice, C. B. P. 180.
An Ranunculus ſtellatus echinatus Creticus, ditto.

Ranunculus

particularly one ſpecies *(ranuncul. vern. rotundifol. minor)*, that generally covers all the marſhy parts of the gardens.

As the ſpring advances, the following come on with ſurpriſing rapidity. Madder (*n*), cleavers (*o*), periwinkle (*p*), plantain (*q*), androſace (*r*), burnet (*ſ*), ſpeedwell of many ſpecies (*t*), wake robin

Ranunculus nemoroſus luteus, C. B. P. 178.
Ranunculus nemoroſus purpureus, Tab. Icon. 45.
Ranunculus arvenſis foliis chamomæli flore minore atro rubente, Inſt. R. H. 291.
Ranunculus foliis chamomæli flore citrino, ditto.
Ranunculus arvenſis parvus folio trifido, T. 101.
Ranunculus rutæ folio ſcrotinus flore aureo pleno, H. R. P.
Ranunculus vernus rotundifolius minor, Inſt. R. H. 286.
Ranunculus orientalis pulſatillæ folio flore magno, T. Cor.
Ranunculus Illyricus radicibus bulboſis foliis longis, J. B. iii. 863.
Ranunculus Lanugenoſus anguſtifoliis grumoſa radice minor, C. B. P. 181.
Ranunculus arvenſis echinatus, C. B. P. 179.
Ranunculus arvenſis foliis chamomæli flore minore luteo, Inſt. R. H. 291.
Ranunculus orientalis aconiti folio flore luteo maximo, T. Cor. 20.
Ranunculus nemoroſus ex rubro purpureus, Lob. Icon. 46.
Ranunculus ceratophyllus ſeminibus falcatis in ſpicam adactis, Mor. H. ii. 440.

(*n*) Rubia tinctorum ſativa, C. B. P. 333.
Rubia ſylveſtris monſpeſulana major, J. B. iii. 715.

(*o*) Aparine vulgaris, C. B. P. 334.
Aparine minimo Raii; Galium Pariſienſe tenui folio flore atro purpureo, Tourn.

(*p*) Pervinca vulgaris anguſtifolia flore cæruleo, Inſt. R. H. 123.

(*q*) Plantago latifolia ſinuatis, C. B. P. 183.
Plantago anguſtifolia major, ditto.

(*r*) Androſace vulgaris latifolia annua, Inſt. R. H. 123.

(*ſ*) Pimpinella ſanguiſorba minor hirſuta, C. B. P. 160.

(*t*) Veronica orientalis hederæ terreſtris foliis flore magno, T. Cor. 7.
Veronica orientalis ocimi folio flore minimo, ditto.
Veronica verna trifido vel quinquifido folio, Inſt. R. H. 145.
Veronica mas ſupina & vulgatiſſima, ditto, 143.
Veronica aquatica minor folio ſubrotundo, ditto.

Veronica


Onobrychis orientalis
Galegæ folijs erectior
floribus lineis purpureis
utrinque, reticulato T. Cor. 26.
Thlaspi Orientale
saxatile flore rubente
folijs Polygalæ
petalis florum
æqualibus T. Cor. 15
G. D. Ehret delin:
J. S. Miller Sc:

bin (*u*) ſeveral ſpecies, dragons (*x*), ſeveral kinds of toad flax (*y*), clary (*z*), ſow bread (*a*), which near *Aleppo* is chiefly cultivated in their little gardens, but very common on the mountains; various ſorts of clarey (*b*), three ſpecies of charlock (*c*), *Mithridate* muſtard (*d*), baſtard *Mithridate* muſtard (*e*), ſtock-

Veronica Chia cymbalaria folio verno flore albo umbilico vireſcente, Tourn. Cor. 7.
Veronica orientalis minima foliis laciniatis, T. Cor. 7.
Veronica aquatica major folio ſubrotundo, Inſt. R. H. 145.
Veronica terreſtris annua folio polygani flore albo, Morriſ. H. ii. 322.

(*u*) Arum anguſtiſſimo folio, Inſt. R. H. 160.
Arum Byzantinum, J. B. ii. 185.
Arum venis albis Italicum maximum, H. R. Par.
(*x*) Dracunculus polyphyllis, C. B. P. 195.
(*y*) Linaria ſegetum numullariæ folio villoſo, Inſt. R. H. 169.
Linaria anguſtifolio floſculo albis longius caudatus Triumfet, 87.
Linaria Conſtantinopolitana lini ſativi folio flore luteo, T. Cor. 9.
Linaria minima hirſuta folio acuminato in baſi articulato flore luteo minimo, Mor. Hiſt. ii. 503.
(*z*) Horminum coma purpurea violaceo, J. B. iii. 309.
Horminum orientale foliis rugoſis et verruſcoſis anguſtis fiore albo, Tourn. Cor. 10.
(*a*) Cyclamen vernum anguloſo folio triplici viriditate ſericea vario maximis floribus albis imo oſculo purpuraſcente Antiochenum nuperorum, H. R. Par.
(*b*) Sclarea vulgaris languinoſa ampliſſimo folio, Inſt. R. 179.
Sclarea orientalis betonicæ folio acutiſſimo coma purpuraſcente, T. Cor. 10.
Sclarea Syriaca flore albo, Inſt. R. H. 179.
Sclarea rugoſa verrucoſa laciniato folio, ditto.
Sclarea Syriaca flore cæruleo, ditto.
Sclarea folio ſalviæ flore purpureo, Inſt. R. H. 180.
(*c*) Rapiſtrum monoſpermum, C. B. P. 95.
Rapiſtrum arvenſe folio auriculato acuto, Inſt. R. H. 211.
Rapiſtrum montanum, ſive ſylveſtre irionis folio, Column.
(*d*) Thlaſpi arvenſe perfoliatum majus, C. B. P. 106.
Thlaſpi orientale ſaxatile flore rubente foliis polygalæ petalis florum æqualibus, T Cor. 15.
Thlaſpi montanum ſempervirens, C. B. P. 106.
(*e*) Thlaſpidum hirſutum calyce flore auriculato, Inſt. R. H. 214.

F gellyflower

gellyflower (*f*), dames violet (*g*) four ſpecies, wild radiſh (*h*), two ſpecies of chickweed (*i*), four kinds of mouſe-ear (*k*), houſe-leek (*l*), caltrops (*m*), two ſpecies of anemony (*n*), parſley (*o*), petty madder (*p*), hart-wort (*q*), ſhepherds needle (*r*), clove-gellyflower (*ſ*), various ſpecies of garlick (*t*), bindweed two

(*f*) Leucoium incanum ſimplex ſativum diverſorum colorum.
Leucoium luteum vulgare, C. B. P. 202.
Leucoium maritimum ſinuato folio, C. B. P. 201.
Leucoium orientale ſiliqua eleganter lunata, T. Cor. 16.
(*g*) Heſperis peregrina ſiliquis articulatis, C. B. P. 202.
Heſperis maritima ſupina exigua, Inſt. R. H. 223.
Heſperis orientalis glaſtifolio flore magno violaceo, T. Cor. 16.
Heſperis ſicula fruteſcens ſiliqua tricuſpide, Inſt. R. H. 223.
(*h*) Raphaniſtrum Alepicum flore diluto violaceo, T. Cor. 7.
Raphaniſtrum arvenſe flore albo, Inſt. R. H. 230.
(*i*) Alſine ſpergula dicta major, C. B. P. 251.
Alſine.
(*k*) Myoſotis hirſuta altera viſcoſa, Inſt. R. H. 245.
Myoſotis arvenſis polygonii folio, ditto.
Myoſotis orientalis perfoliato lychnidis folio, T. Cor. 18.
Myoſotis Hiſpanica ſegetum, Inſt. R. H. 245.
(*l*) Sedum minus teretifolium album, C. B. P. 283.
(*m*) Tribulus terreſtris ciceris folio ſeminum integumento aculeato, Mor. Hiſt. ii. 102.
(*n*) Anemone, 2 ſpec.
(*o*) Apium aniſum dictum ſemine ſuaveolente, Inſt. R. H. 305.
Apium paluſtre & apium officinarum, C. B. P. 154.
* Apium dulce celeri Italorum, H. R. Par.
* Apium hortenſe petroſelinum vulgo, C. B. P. 153.
(*p*) Rubeola anguſtiore folio, Inſt. R. H. 130.
(*q*) Tordylium minus limbo granulato Syriacum, Mor. Umbel. 37.
(*r*) Scandix ſemine roſtrato vulgaris, C. B. P. 152.
Scandix Cretica minor, ditto.
Scandix orientalis flore maximo, T. Cor. 23.
(*ſ*) Caryophyllus ſylveſtris, C. B. P. 209.
Caryophyllus altilis major, C. B. P. 208.
(*t*) Allium anguſtifolium umbellatum flore albo, Inſt. R. H. 385.
Allium montanum.
Allium montanum latifolium maculatum, C. B. P. 74.
Allium ſaxatile acori radice flore purpureo, Bocc. Muſ. ii. 84.
Allium Pyrrhinum, C. B. P. 75.

kinds



An Allium Sylvestre sive moly minus albo amplo Flore T. Cor. 26.

G D. Ehret delin

I. Wynde sc



G. D. Ehret delin. J. S. Miller Sc.

An Lotus Græca maritima folio glaucio & velut argenteo T. Cor: 27.



G. D. Ehret. delin: *J. S. Miller. sc.*

kinds (*u*), ſpurges ſeveral ſpecies (*x*), horehound (*y*), field *Baſil* (*z*), treacle-muſtard (*a*), woad (*b*), hemlock (*c*), water parſnip (*d*), navel-wort (*e*), brank urſine (*f*), gold of pleaſure (*g*), flix-weed (*h*), horned wild cumin (*i*), ſweet fern (*k*), baſtard parſley (*l*), ſhrub hartwort (*m*), ſcorching carrot (*n*).

And towards the middle of *April* the country is in its full bloom, the verdure of the fields being beautifully

(*u*) Convolvulus major, J. B. Lin. Sp. pl. 2.
Convolvulus argenteus folio altheæ, C. B. P. 285.
(*x*) Tithymalus Myrſinites latifolius, C. B. P. 296.
Tithymalus Cypariſſias, ditto, 291. *Euphorbia* 49. *Lin. Sp. pl.* 50.
Tithymalus tuberoſa pyriformi radice, C. B. P. 252. Lin. Sp. pl. 33.
Tithymalus Cypariſſias Prof. Alp. exot. Lin. Sp. pl. 38.
Tithymalus Græcus Helioſcopius maximus foliis eleganter crenatis, T. Cor.
(*y*) Marrubium album villoſum, C. B. P. 230.
Marrubium album vulgare, ditto.
(*z*) Clinopodium orientale hirſutum foliis inferioribus ocymum ſuperioribus hyſſopum referentibus, T. Cor. 12.
Clinopodium Auſtriacum, Cluſ. Hiſt. 353.
(*a*) Jonthlaſpi luteo flore incanum montanum Dioſcordis, Colum. Par. i. 280.
(*b*) Iſatis ſylveſtris vel anguiſtifolio, C. B. P. 113.
(*c*) Cicuta major, C. B. P. 160.
(*d*) Sium.
(*e*) Cotyledon Cretica tuberoſa radice flore luteo parvo, T. Cor.
(*f*) Acanthus aculeatus, C. B. P. 383.
(*g*) Myagrum ſativum, C. B. P. 199. *Alyſſon ſegetum foliis auriculatus acutis, Inſt. R. H.* 217.
(*h*) Siſymbrium annuum abſynthis minoris folio, Inſt. R. H. 226. *Sophia Chyrurgorum, Lob. Icon.*
(*i*) Hypecoon tenniore folio, Inſt. R. H. 230.
Hypecoon orientale fumariæ folio, T. Cor.
Hypecoon orientale latiore folio flore magno, ditto.
(*k*) Myrrhis orientalis foliis chamomæli, T. Cor. 23.
(*l*) Caucalis orientalis arvenſis tenuifolio flore purpureo magno fructu, T. Cor. 23.
Caucalis Monſpeliaca echinato magno fructu, C. B. P. 153.
Caucalis erecta maximo fructu longius aculeis donato, T. Cor. 23.
(*m*) Bupleurum orientale anguſtifolium ſemine longiore, ditto, 22.
(*n*) Thapſia carroti folio, ditto, 148.

fully variegated by poppies (*o*), bellflower (*p*), gromel (*q*), comfrey (*r*), mullein (*ſ*), ſage (*t*), rocket (*u*), hedge-muſtard (*x*), muſtard (*y*), horned poppy (*z*), great variety of campions (*a*), pimpernel

(*o*) Papaver erraticum majus, C. B. P. 171.
Papaver.
Papaver hortenſe ſemine albo ſativum Dioſcoridis album Plinio, C. B. P. 170.
(*p*) Campanula pentagoniæ flore ampliſſima Thracica, Tourn. Inſt. 312.
(*q*) Lithoſpermum minus repens latifolium, C. B. P. 258.
Lithoſpermum arvenſe minus, Inſt. R. H. 137.
(*r*) Symphitum orientale echii folio ampliore longiſſimis villis horido flore croceo, T. Cor.
Symphitum orientale echii folio flore albo tenuiſſimo, ditto.
(*ſ*) Verbaſcum pulverulentum flore luteo parvo, J. B. iii. 872.
(*t*) Salvia montana maxima foliis hormini flore flaveſcente, Inſt. R. H. 180.
Salvia major calyce florum purpuraſcente, ditto.
Salvia minor aurita & non aurita, C. B. P. 237.
(*u*) Eruca Halepenſis caulibus & ſiliquis hirſutis.
Eruca latifolia alba ſativa Dioſcoridis, C. B. P. 98.
(*x*) Eryſimum orientale folio ſonchi flore ſulphureo ſiliquis longiſſimis, Boer. Ind. Alt.
Eryſimum vulgare, C. B. P. 100.
An Eryſimum Græcum anguſtifolium majus procerius & minus hirſutum, T. Cor. 17.
(*y*) Sinapi arvenſe precox ſemine nigro, Mor. Hiſt. ii. 216.
An Sinapi Græcum maritimum tenuiſſime laciniatum flore purpuraſcente, T. Cor. 17.
(*z*) Glaucium flore violaceo, Inſt. R. H. 254.
Glaucium flore luteo, ditto
Glaucium orientale flore magno aureo, T. Cor. 18.
(*a*) Lychnis orientalis ſaponariæ folio ſubhirſuto, T. Cor. 24.
Lychnis viſcoſa flore muſcoſo minor, H. R. Par.
Lychnis ſylveſtris hirſuta annua flore minore carneo, Mor. Hiſt. ii. 541.
Lychnis ſylveſtris quæ ſaponaria vulgo, Inſt. R. H. 356.
Lychnis papaver ſpumeum anguſtifolio glabra flore purpureo, H. R. Bloſſ.
Lychnis orientalis calyce pyramidato ſtriato longiſſimo, T. Cor. 24.
Lychnis ſegetum rubra foliis perfoliata, C. B. P. 204.
Lychnis ſylveſtris alba ſpica reflexa, Bot. Monſp.
Lychnis ſylveſtris pluribus-foliis ſimul junctis, C. B. P. 205.
Lychnis ſegetum rubrum foliis perfoliatæ amplioribus Juſſieu.
Lychnis ſupina ſicula calyce ampliſſimo ſtriato, T. Cor. 24.

Lychnis

nel (*b*), figwort (*c*), berry bearing chickweed (*d*), flax (*e*), corn-flag (*f*), lilly daffodil (*g*), larkſpur (*h*), buglofs (*i*), ladies bed-ſtraw (*k*), birthwort (*l*), ironwort (*m*), ſkull-cap (*n*), trifoil (*o*), melilot (*p*), calves ſnout (*q*), *Moldavian* balm (*r*), me-

Lychnis ſylveſtris viſcoſa rubra altera, C. B. P. 205.
Lychnis orientalis ſupina maritimi capſulis lychnidis coronaria, T. Cor. 24.
An Lychnis orientalis minime granimeo folio calyce purpuraſcente ſtriato, T. Cor. 24.

(*b*) Anagallus cæruleo flore, C. B. P. 252.

(*c*) Scrophularia orientalis chryſanthini folio flore minimo atro purpureo, T. Cor. 9.

(*d*) Cucubalus Lugd. 1429.

(*e*) Linum orientale pumilum flore luteo magno, T. Cor. 24.
Linum ſativum humilius flore majore, Mor. Hiſt. ii. 573.

(*f*) Gladiolus floribus uno verſo diſpoſitis major & procerior flore purpureo rubente, C. B. P. 41.

(*g*) Lilio narciſſus polyanthus flore incarnato fundo ex luteo albeſcente, Sloan.
Lilio narciſſus luteus autumnalis major, Inſt. R. H. 386.

(*h*) Delphinium ſegetum flore cæruleo, Inſt. R. H. 426.
Delphinium arvenſe flore verſicolore, Cluſ. App. 2.

(*i*) Bugloſſum anguſtifolium majus flore cæruleo, C. B. P. 256.
Bugloſſum vulgare albo & violaceo colore, H. R. Par.
Bugloſſum ſylveſtre minus, C. B. P. 256.

(*k*) Galium luteum, C. B. P. 335.
Galium arvenſe flore cæruleo, Inſt. R. H. 115.
Galium album linifolium Micheli.

(*l*) Ariſtolochia longa vera, C. B. P. 162.
Ariſtolochia orientalis foliis lanceolatis.

(*m*) Sideritis orientalis phlomidis folio, T. Cor. 12.
Sideritis foliis hirſutis profunde crenatus, C. B. P. 233.
Sideritis Cretica viſcoſa anguſtifolia, Zan.

(*n*) Caſſida orientalis chamedrys folio flore luteo, T. Cor. 11.

(*o*) Trifolium capitulo ſpumoſo aſpero majus, C. B. P. 329.
Trifolium pratenſe luteum capitulo lupuli vel agrarium, C. B. P. 328.
Trifolium pratenſe album, ditto, 327.
Trifolium ſtellatum, ditto, 329.
Trifolium cum glamerulis ad caulium nodos rotundis, Raii Syn. 194.

(*p*) Melilotus Meſſanenſes procumbens foliculis rugoſis ſublongis ſpicis florum brevibus, Raii Hiſt. 952.
Melilotus.

(*q*) Antirrhinum arvenſe majus, C. B. P. 212.

(*r*) Moldavia orientalis ſalicis folio flore parvo cæruleo, T. Cor. 11.

dick

dick (*f*), reſt harrow (*s*), goats rue (*t*), baſtard rocket (*u*), kidney vetch (*x*), corn ſallet (*y*), two ſpecies of ſatyrion (*z*), knapweed (*a*), hatchet vetch (*b*), columbine (*c*), ſcabious (*d*). Nor are the ſtoney, uncultivated, riſing grounds without their plants; as thyme (*e*), vipers bugloſs (*f*), ground pine (*g*), creſs (*h*), common whitlow graſs (*i*), mad-

(*f*) Medica major erectior floribus purpuraſcentibus, J. B. ii. 382.
Medica cochleata δικαρπος capſula rotunda ſpinoſa foliis eleganter diſſectis, H. L. Bat.
Medica ſylveſtris, *an. Tourn.* 47.
Medica orbiculata elegans orbiculis circumoras rugoſis, Raii Hiſt. 962.
Medica ſylveſtris floribus e luteo palleſcentibus, Inſt. R. H. 410.
Medica Cretica orbiculata fructu utrinque turbinato, T. Cor. 28.
Medica orbiculata fructu lato ſimplice voluto, Raii Hiſt. 962.

(*s*) Anonis ſpinis carens luteo minor, Bot. Monſp.
Anonis flore luteo parvo, H. R. Par.

(*t*) Galega vulgaris floribus cæruleis.

(*u*) Reſeda vulgaris, C. B. P. 100.

(*x*) Vulneraria flore purpuraſcente, Inſt. R. H. 391.

(*y*) Valerianella fructu ſtellato.

(*z*) Orchis.

(*a*) Jacea montana pumila capite magno ſtraboli, J. B. iii. 30. *Centaurium majus incanum humile capiti pini, Inſt. R. H.* 448.

(*b*) Coronilla Cretica herbacea flore parvo purpuraſcente, T. Cor. 44.

(*c*) Aquilegia ſylveſtris, C. B. P. 144.

(*d*) Scabioſa orientalis argentea foliis inferioribus inciſis, T. Cor. 34.

(*e*) Thymus vulgaris tenuiore folio, C. B. P. 219.

(*f*) Echium vulgare, C. B. P. 254.
Echium majus & aſperius flore diluto purpureo, Bot. Monſp.
Echium foliis anguſtis & villoſis, Inſt. R. H. 130.
Echium roriſmarini folio, ditto.
Echium Creticum anguſtifolium rubrum, C. B. P. 254.
Echium orientale majus & aſperius flore leucophæo, T. Cor.

(*g*) Chamæpytis lutea vulgaris, ſive folio trifido, C. B. P. 249.
Chamæpytis Auſtriaca Gerard. Ruyſchiana flore cæruleo magno, Boer. Ind. Alter.

(*h*) Naſturtium orientale foliis inferioribus millefolium, ſuperioribus perfoliatum referentibus, Inſt. R. H. 214.
Naſturtium hortenſe vulgatum, C. B. P. 103.

(*i*) Alyſſon vulgare polygoni folio caule nudo, Inſt. R. H. 217. Paronychia vulg. Dod. pempt.

7 wort

wort (*k*), eryngo (*l*), St. *Foin* ſeveral ſpecies (*m*), birds foot (*n*), horſe-ſhoe vetch (*o*), birds foot trefoil (*p*), moon trefoil (*q*), vetch ſeveral kinds (*r*), milk vetch (*ſ*), betony (*t*), knapweed (*u*).

Among the rank herbage in the gardens are found at this ſeaſon, borage (*x*), *German* madwort (*y*), hounds tongue (*z*), broom rape (*a*),

(*k*) Alyſſon orientale polygoni folio flore luteo, T. Cor.
(*l*) Eryngium ſtellatum capitulis cæruleis Rawolf.
(*m*) Onobrychis foliis viciæ fructu echinato major floribus dilute rubentibus, C. B. P. 350.
Onobrychis orientalis incano flore luteo fructu magno radiato, T. Cor. 26.
Onobrychis orientalis Gelegæ foliis erectior floribus lineis purpereis utrinque reticulato, ditto.
(*n*) Ornithopodium ſcorpoides ſiliqua compreſſa, Inſt. R. H. 400.
Ornithopodium portulacæ folio, ditto, 401.
(*o*) Ferrum equinum ſiliqua ſingulari, C. B. P. 349.
(*p*) Lotus.
(*q*) Medicago annua trifolii facie, Inſt. R. H. 412.
Medicago vulnerariæ facie Cretica, ditto.
(*r*) Vicia ſegetum ſiliquis ſingularibus glabris, C. B. P. 345.
Vicia orientalis flore ſuave rubente ſiliquis breviſſimis, Boer. Ind. Alt. 2.
Vicia ſylveſtris hirſuta incana, C. B. P. 345.
Vicia anguſtifolia purpuro violaceo ſiliqua lata glabra, Bot. Monſp.
(*ſ*) Aſtragalus orientalis incanus foliorum alis prodeuntibus, T. Cor. 28.
Aſtragalus orientalis incanus foliorum conjugationibus denſiſſimus, ditto, 29.
Aſtragalus incanus ſiliqua incurva, Bot. Monſp.
Aſtragalas orientalis maximus incanus erectus caule ab imo ad ſummum florido, T. Cor. 29.
Aſtragalus luteus annuus Monſpelianus procumbens, Mor. Hiſt. ii. 108.
An. Aſtragalus montanus vel onobrychis aliis, J. B. ii. 339.
(*t*) Betonica orientalis ſideritidis facie flore dilutiſſime purpuraſcente, T. Cor. 13.
(*u*) Jacea montana pumila capite magno ſtraboli, J. B. iii. 30. Centaurium majus circanum humile capite pini, Inſt. R. H. 448.
(*x*) Borago floribus cæruleis, J. B. iii. 574.
(*y*) Aſperago vulgaris, Inſt. R. H. 135.
(*z*) Cynogloſſum Creticum latifolium fœtidum, C. B. P. 257.
(*a*) Orobanche major garophyllum olens, C. B. P. 87.
Orobanche ſubcæruleo flore ſive 2 Cluſ. Hiſt 271.

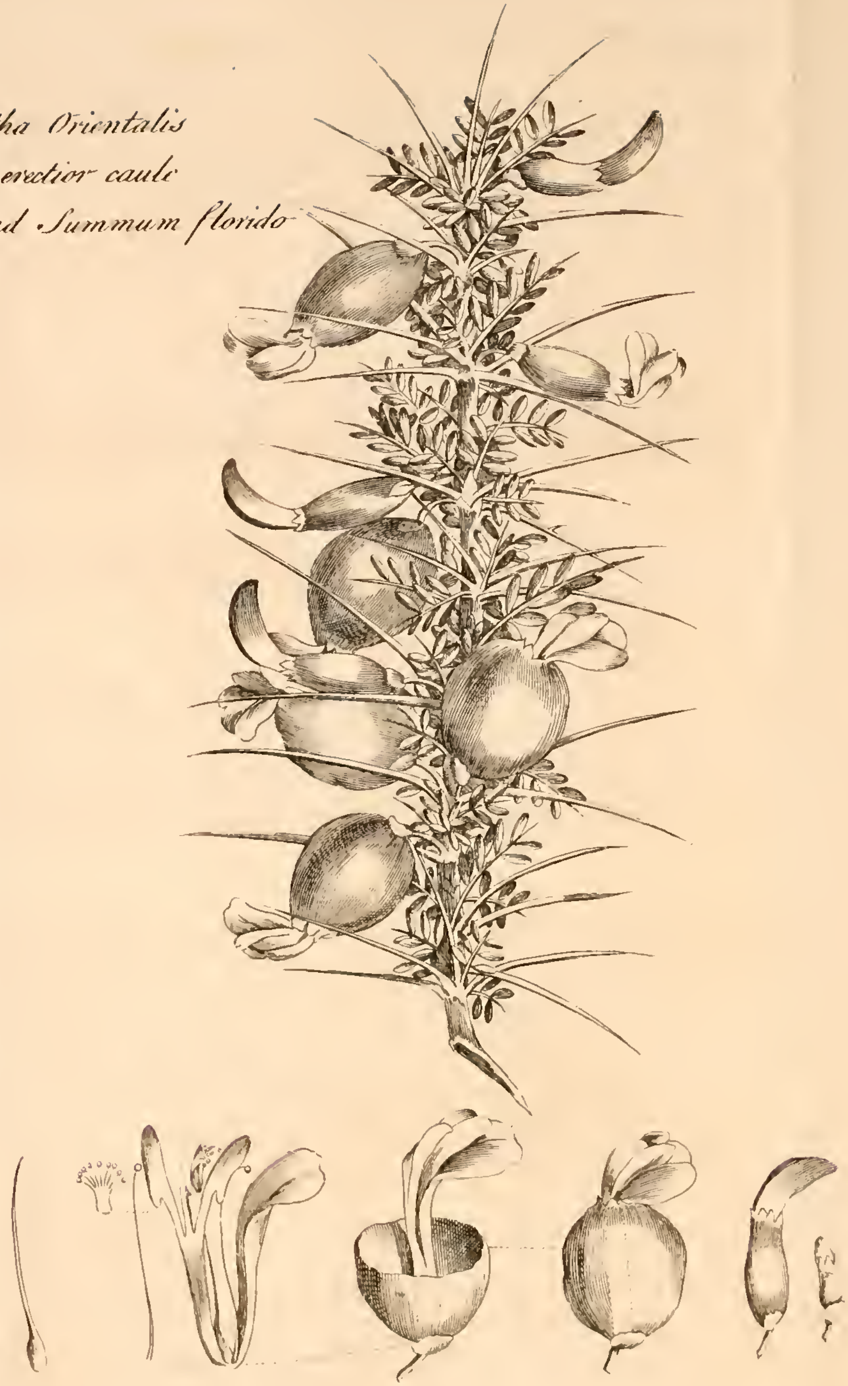
mint

mint (*b*), rufh (*c*), balm (*d*), thyme (*e*), vervain (*f*), dittander (*g*), hollyhock (*h*), cinquefoil (*i*), lilly (*k*), burdock (*l*), but in fmall quantity; mugwort (*m*). But among the plants that adorn the fields at this feafon, no one is more confpicuous or common than the lion-leaf (*n*): nor fhould we here omit a beautiful fpecies of henbane (*o*), with a ftrong mufk fmell; which feems to be the *hyofciamus rubello flore*, *C. B. P.* 169. though the peculiarity of its fmell I do not find has been mentioned.

As the heats come on, the few following plants being of a hardier nature, are the only ones that are capable

(*b*) Mentha fylveftris longiore folio, C. B. P. 227.
Mentha anguftifolia fpicata, ditto.
Mentha.
(*c*) Juncus.
(*d*) Meliffa hortenfis, C. B. P. 229.
(*e*) Thymus vulgaris tenuiore folio, C. B. P. 219.
(*f*) Verbena tenuifolia, C. B. P. 269.
Verbena.
(*g*) Lepidium latifolium, C. B. P. 97.
Lepidium humile minus incanum Alepicum, Inft. R. H. 216.
(*h*) Malva rofea folio fubrotundo flore dilutius rubente, C. B. P. 315. Alica, Lin. Sp. pl. 1.
Malva rofea flore candido, ditto.
(*i*) Quinquefolium.
(*k*) Lilium album vulgare, J. B. ii. 685.
Lilium purpuro croceum majus, C. B. P. 76.
(*l*) Lappa major aretium Diofcoridis, C. B. P. 198.
(*m*) Artemifia.
(*n*) Leontopetalon foliis coftæ ramofæ innafcentibus, T. Cor. 49.
Leontopetalon foliis coftæ fimplici innafcentibus, ditto.
(*o*) Hyofciamus rubello flore, C. B. P. 169.
Hyofciamus vulgaris vel niger, ditto.
Hyofciamus Creticus luteus major, C. B. Prodrom. 92.

Tragacantha Orientalis vesicaria erectior caule ab imo ad Summum florido



G.D. Ehret delin. I. Mynde sc.

pable of reſiſting them. Wild or *Syrian* rue (*p*), bean capers (*q*), capers (*r*), which grow in plenty on the tops of old houſes; kings ſpear (*ſ*) ſeveral ſpecies; a variety of ſtars of *Bethlem* (*t*), liquorice (*u*), night-ſhade (*x*), fennel (*y*), bleſſed thiſtle (*z*), wild cucumber (*a*). Nothing now remains of the ſpring-plants in the open fields.

Of the plants that belong to the ſummer, except the following, al hagy (*b*), a very low kind of acacia (*c*), goats thorn (*d*), kali (*e*), ſeveral ſpecies of

(*p*) Ruta ſylveſtris flore magno albo, C. B. P. 336. *Harmala Dod. pempt.* 121.
Ruta ſylveſtris linifolia Hiſpanica, Bocc. Muſ. p. ii. 82. tab. 73.

(*q*) Tabago Belgarum, ſive peplus Pariſienſium, Lugd. 456.

(*r*) Capparis ſpinoſa fructu minore folio rotundo, C. B. P. 480.

(*ſ*) Aſphodelus albus ramoſus mas, C. B. P. 28.
Aſphodelus albus minimus, ditto, 29.
Aſphodelus luteus & flore & radice, ditto, 28.
Aſphodelus flore ſuave rubente, Lob. Icon. 91.

(*t*) Ornithogalum majus ſpicatum flore albo, C. B. P. 70.
Ornithogalum anguſtifolium bulbiferum, ditto, 71.
Ornithogalum umbellatum anguſtifolium medium, ditto, 70.
Ornithogalum ſpicatum flore viride lacteſcente, ditto.
Ornithogalum Byzantinum flore albo, Inſt. R. H. 380. *Hyacinthus ſtellaris amœnus flore albo, C. B. P.* 46.
Ornithogalum Luſitanicum capillaceo flore luteo, T. Inſt. 380.

(*u*) Glycyrrhiza ſiliquoſa vel Germanica, C. B. P. 352.

(*x*) Solanum officinarum acinis luteis, C. B. P. 166.
Solanum bacciferum fruticoſum, ditto.

(*y*) Fœniculum ſylveſtre perenne færulæ folio breviori, Inſt. R. H. 311.
Fœniculum dulce majore & albo ſemine, ditto.
Fœniculum annuum umbello contracta oblonga, ditto. *Viſnaga, J. B.* 3. 2. 31.
Fœniculum orientale cuminum dictum, Inſt. R. H. 312.

(*z*) Cnicus ſylveſtris hirſutior ſive carduus benedictus, C. B. P. 378.
Cnicus exiguus capite cancellato ſemine tomentoſo, Inſt. R. H. 351.

(*a*) Cucumis ſylveſtris aſininus dictus, C. B. P. 314. *Elaterium, Boer. Ind.*

(*b*) Al hagy Maurorum, Rawolf 94. T. Cor. 54.

(*c*) Acacia.

(*d*) Tragacantha orientalis humillima incana flore purpurante, T. Cor. 29.

(*e*) Kali.

thiftles (*f*), and the gundelia (*g*), the greateft part are to be found under the fhade, or nigh the little channels where the water runs in the gardens. *Molucca* balm (*h*), bafe horehound (*i*), baftard horehound (*k*), dwarf oleander (*l*), ricinoides (*m*), thorn apple (*n*), turnfole (*o*), leadwort (*p*), pimpernel (*q*), teafel (*r*). After the firft rains in the autumn, the fields every where throw out the autumnal lilly daffodil; and the few plants which had ftood the fummer now glow with frefh vigour.

Befides what plants have been already enumerated, the country produces the camomile-like ox-eye (*f*),

(*f*) Carduus ftellatus luteus foliis Cyani, C. B. P. 387. *Spina folftitialis*, *Dod. pempt* 734.
Carduus orientalis lanceolatus flore parvo purpureo, T. Cor. 31.
Carduus orientalis calcitrapa folio flore flavefcente odoratiffimo, ditto.
Carduus tomentofus acanthi folio Alepicus magno flore, Inft. R. H. 441.
(*g*) Gundelia orientalis acanthi aculeati folio floribus intenfe purpureis capite araneofa lanuguine obfito, T. Cor. 51.
(*h*) Molucca lævis, Dod. pempt. 92.
Molucca fpinofa, ditto.
(*i*) Stachys major Germanica, C. B. P. 236.
(*k*) Marrubium nigrum fœtidum Ballote Diofcoridis, C. B. P. 230.
(*l*) Chamænerion villofum majus flore parvo, Inft. R. H. 303.
(*m*) Ricinoides ex qua paratur turnfol Gallorum, Inft. R. H. 655.
Ricinoides Americana verbafci folio, Plum. lat.
(*n*) Stramonium fructu fpinofo rotundo flore albo fimplice, Inft. R. H. 118.
(*o*) Heliotropium majus Diofcoridis, C. B. P. 253.
Heliotropium minus fupinum, C. B. P. ditto.
(*p*) Plumbago quorundam, Cluf. Hift. 123.
(*q*) Anagallis cæruleo flore.
(*r*) Dipfacus.
(*f*) Cotula Cretica montana abrotani folio, T. Cor. 37.

fneezwort

ſneezwort (*t*), yarrow (*u*), cats foot (*x*), fleabane (*y*), ſeveral ſorts of graſs (*z*), ragweed (*a*), ſtinking orach (*b*), wild orach (*c*), vipers graſs (*d*) ox-eye (*e*), *May* weed (*f*), corn marigold (*g*), goats beard (*h*), *Achilles*'s yarrow (*i*), *American* nightſhade (*k*), chickling (*l*), chickling vetch (*m*), *French* honeyſuckle (*n*), fever-few (*o*), chamomile (*p*), hemp (*q*), ſharp-pointed

(*t*) Ptarmica orientalis foliis ſantolini incanis ſemifloſculis florum pallide luteis, ditto.
Ptarmica orientalis ſantolini folio radice repente, Miller.
(*u*) Millefolium orientale altiſſimum luteum abrotani folio, T. Cor. 37.
(*x*) Elichryſum ſylveſtre latifolium flore magno ſingulare, Inſt. R. H. 452.
(*y*) Conyza orientalis pumila incana oleæ folio. T. Cor. 33.
(*z*) Gramen pratenſe.
Gramen ſegetale.
Gramen panaceum.
Gramen dactylum Ægyptiacum.
(*a*) Jacobea orientalis cacaliæ folio, T. Cor. 37.
Jacobea ſenecionis folio tenuiſſime diviſo non incano flore magno.
(*b*) Chenopodium fœtidum, Inſt. R. H. 506.
(*c*) Chenopodium folio ſinuato candicante, ditto.
(*d*) Scorzonera purpureo flore chalepenſe, Cat. Stirp. Or.
Scorzonera foliis laciniatis ſupina, Bocc. Boer. Ind. Alt.
Scorzonera latifolia ſinuata, C. B. P. 275.
(*e*) Buphthalmum.
(*f*) Calendula.
(*g*) Chryſanthemum majus folio profundus laciniato magno flore, C. B. P. 134.
(*h*) Tragopogon purpureum.
Tragopogon pratenſe luteum majus, C. B. P. 274.
(*i*) Achillea.
(*k*) Phytolacca Americana majori fructu, Inſt. R. H. 299.
(*l*) Lathyrus latifolius, C. B. P. 344.
Lathyrus Bæticus flore luteo, Park. Theat. 1064.
Lathyrus luteus latifolius, Bot. Monſp.
Lathyrus anguſtiſſimo folio ſemine rotundo, H. R. Par.
(*m*) Clymenum Hiſpanicum flore vario ſiliqua plana, Inſt. R. H. 396.
(*n*) Hedyſarum clypeatum flore ſuaviter rubente, Hort. Eyſt.
(*o*) Matricaria orientalis tannaceti folio incano & villoſo flore parvo, T. Cor. 37.
(*p*) Chamomælum Chium vernum folio craſſiore flore magno, ditto.
Chamomælum orientale foliis pinnatis, ditto.
(*q*) Cannabis.

 dock

dock (*r*), bloodwort (*ſ*), pellitory of the wall (*t*), true maiden-hair (*u*), nettle (*x*), ſtarry hawkweed ſuccory (*y*), groundſell (*z*). The weeping willow (*a*) ſhould likewiſe have been mentioned before, which is very common in the gardens.

And the river affords plenty of the yellow water-lilly (*b*), from whence the natives diſtil a cordial-water much uſed by them.

I never travelled through *Syria*, either with a botanical view, or at the proper ſeaſon; ſo that I cannot pretend to give any tolerable account of the plants growing at any diſtance from *Aleppo*. The few, however, that came to my knowledge, I ſhall juſt mention. On the mountains grow ſeveral ſorts of oaks, pines, myrtle, juniper, bay, St. *John*'s bread, kermes, azarole, the fruit of which is brought to market in the autumn; and the andrachne in ſuch plenty, that it affords nigh one half of the wood uſed for fuel in *Aleppo*.

(*r*) Lapathum acutum ſive oxylapathum, J. B. ii. 983.
(*ſ*) Lapathum folio acuto rubente, C. B. P. 114.
(*t*) Parietaria orientalis polygani folio canaſcente, Hort. Piſ.
(*u*) Adianthum foliis coriandri, C. B. P. 355.
(*x*) Urtica urens minor, C. B. P. 232.
Urtica pilulifera folio anguſtiore caule viride belliarica of Salvadore, Boer. Ind.
(*y*) Rhagodiolus alter, Cæſalp. 511.
(*z*) Senecio minus vulgaris, C. B. P.
(*a*) Salix orientalis flagellis deorſum pulchre pendentibus, T. Cor.
(*b*) Nymphœa lutea major, C. B. P. 193.

The

An Ilex aculeata cocci glandifore glande maxima nunc cylindrica nunc subratunda cupula echinata T. Cor.



An Astragalus quidam montanus vel Onobrychis Allis



G.D. Ehret delin. *J. Mynde sc.*

The ſhining red of its bark, together with the beauty of its flowers and fruit, will, I doubt not, make it eſteemed as a valuable acquiſition to the *Britiſh* gardens, if it agree with our climate, which the thriving condition of ſeveral plants raiſed here ſeems to promiſe. The bindweed (*c*), from whence the *Aleppo* ſcammony of the ſhops is procured, does not grow near the city, but chiefly on the mountains. This drug is the inſpiſſated milky juice that flows from the root by inciſion; and each produces but a very ſmall quantity. As the plant grows wild, it is the property of any one that will take the trouble to look for it, which is the employment of ſome peaſants at the proper ſeaſon; and having collected what they can of the milky liquor, they carry it to the neareſt village of any note, where there are always ſome traders (chiefly *Jews*) ready to purchaſe it of them; and theſe people generally mix it with wheat flour, ſand, aſhes, *&c.* ſo that at preſent very little is brought quite pure to market at *Aleppo*. It does not appear that any thing it is adulterated with increaſes its violence in operating; on the contrary, the purer the ſcammony, the ſmaller I have always found the doſe: ſo that the notion of its being mixed with the juice of the ſpurge ſeems without foundation. However, the proportion of the heteroge-

(*c*) Convolvulus Syriacus. *Scammonia Syriaca*, *C. B. P.* 294.

neous ſubſtances mixed with it being various, renders the doſe of the medicine as found in the ſhops very uncertain, and ſo occaſions its being ſeldomer preſcribed than ſo ſafe and efficacious a purgative otherwiſe deſerves. For further particulars relating to this plant, ſee *Medical Obſervations and Inquiries*, Vol. I. ——At the bottom of the page is a catalogue of ſuch other plants as have come within my obſervation on the mountains, and in other parts of *Syria* (*d*).

There

(*d*) Siliquaſtrum, Caſt. Dur. 415.
Cotinus coriaria, Dod. P. 780.
Tamariſcus Germanicus, Lob. Icon. 218.
Vitex foliis anguſtioribus cannabis modo diſpoſitis, C. B. P. 475.
Paliurus, Dod. pemp. 756.
Agnus caſtus.
Emerus Cæſalpini.
Colutea foliolis ovatis integerrimis caule fruticoſo.
Erica humilis cortice cinericeo arbuti flore albo, H. R. Par.
Ciſtus fœmina folio ſalviæ elatior & rectis virgis, C. B. P.
Ciſtus mas folio oblongo incano, C. B. P.
Geniſta tinctoria Luſitanica maxima, Inſt. R. H.
Ariſtolochia Cretica ſcandens altiſſimæ piſtalochiæ foliis.
Securidaca lutea, C. B.
Valeriana hortenſis, C. B.
Echium Creticum.
An. Valeriana orientalis minime flore leucophæo.
Tithymalus myrſinites anguſtifolius, C. B. P.
Horminum orientale annuum ſativo ſimile coma carens flore violaceo.
Trifolium bituminoſum arboreum anguſtifolium ac ſempervirens, Hort. Carth.
An. Campanula anguſtifolia pumila floribus cæruleis uno verſu diſpoſitis.
Bupleurum orientale anguſtifolium ſemine longiore.
Bryonia Cretica maculata, C. B.
Cuminoides.
Chamædrys Alpina fruteſcens folio ſplendente.
Gallium montanum latifolium ramoſum.
Quinquefolium orientale erectum montanum hirſutum luteum flore majore.
Anonis viſcoſa ſpinis carens lutea major, C. B. P.
Cannabina Cretica fructifera.
An. Phlomis orientalis hormini folio flore minore calyce Glabro.

Phlomis



Phlomis Orientalis homini folio, flore minore calyce Glabro.

G D Ehret delin. J. S. Miller sc

*Phlomis Orientalis Angusto
& longiore folio flore luteo.*



G. D. Ehret delin: J. S. Miller Sc.

There are no metals found any where near *Aleppo*, or, ſo far as I know of, in all *Syria* ; though ſome of the rocky hills from their appearance ſeem to contain an iron ore. Nigh to *Antioch* a few garnets are picked up, but of an inferior quality.

The ſoil has been already mentioned. They have ſcarce any clay ; and, what they do meet with, has ſo little tenacity, that it is with difficulty they can form a very ordinary ſort of bricks ; which, as well as the water-jars they make of it, frequently fall to pieces of themſelves. The potters clay, of which the boles of their pipes are made, is brought from *Damaſcus* and *Sidon*.

Phlomis orientalis anguſto & longiore folio flore luteo.
Elichryſum montanum longiore folio & flore purpureo.
Elichryſum anguſtifolium incanum maximo flore.
Onobrychis.
Thymbria legitima, Cluſ.
Alyſſon fruticoſum incanum.
Clematites.
Carduus Creticus rapifolio.
Stæchas purpurea, C. B. P.
Vulneraria flore purpuraſcente.
Paſtinaca ſylveſtris altiſſime.
Aſtragalus Alpinus procerior alepecuroides.
Lunaria leucoii folio ſiliqua oblonga majore.
Nigella orientalis flore flaveſcente ſemine alato plano.
Atriplex latifolia ſive halimus fruticoſus, Mor. Hiſt.
An. Thymellæa Cretica oleæ folio utrinque glabro.
Marrubium ſideritidis folio flore luteo.
Satureia ſativa.
Vicia perennis incana multiflora, Bot. Monſp.

About

About ſix hours from *Aleppo* is found a ſort of fullers earth, called by the natives *bayloon*, which is often uſed in the bagnio inſtead of ſoap, and particularly by the women for cleanſing their hair; for which purpoſe it is kept in balls, made up with roſe-leaves, to give it an agreeable ſmell. I may add, that a good deal of it is ate by longing women, and ſuch as have a depraved appetite from a chloroſis.

For common buildings they make uſe of a white gritty ſtone, every where plenty about the town; and is very proper for the purpoſe, as it is eaſily cut, and grows hard afterwards. For the gateways, pillars, and pavements of their beſt buildings, they employ a yellow marble, which is capable of a tolerable poliſh, and is likewiſe the produce of this country. This is often intermixed with a red, white, and coarſe black marble in their buildings, by way of ornament. None of the three laſt mentioned are found in the neighbourhood of *Aleppo*; being brought, the firſt from *Damaſcus*; the ſecond, either from *Italy*, or extracted from old buildings, chiefly about *Antioch*; and the laſt, both from *Damaſcus* and *Killis*. When they are in want of the red, they can dye the yellow marble of *Aleppo*, ſo as to have much the ſame appearance, by rubbing it over with oil, and then putting it into a

moderately

moderately-hot oven for ſome hours. The ſlight partition-walls are built of a coarſe ſort of chalk, of which there is abundance to the northward of the city.

Lime-ſtone is met with in plenty near the city, affording them good cement for their buildings; which they carry on with great eaſe and dexterity, and generally without any ſcaffolding. A few hours diſtance is found the gypſum in ſmall quantities, of which their plaiſter of *Paris* is made. This is chiefly uſed in cementing the earthen pipes employed in carrying water, and for a few other purpoſes about their beſt buildings.

About eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt from *Aleppo*, is a large plain, which we generally call the *Valley of Salt*, bounded with low, rocky hills, ſo as to form a kind of natural baſon, which keep in the rains deſcending from them, together with the water derived from a few ſprings in the neighbourhood, and cauſe the whole to be entirely covered with water in the winter. The extent and evenneſs of the ſurface, however, prevents this water from collecting to any great depth; ſo that it is ſoon evaporated, and leaves a cake of ſalt in ſome places not leſs than half an inch thick, but it is more or leſs in proportion to the quantity of rain that falls in the winter; and with this cruſt the

whole inclosed plain is covered. The soil of this plain is a stiff clay, and strongly impregnated with salt; but I could not discover that the springs above mentioned had any taste communicated by this mineral.

In the month of *August* a number of people are employed in gathering this salt; which is of a good quality, and in quantity proves sufficient to supply all this part of the country.

What few black cattle they have near the city, are chiefly used for the plough, or drawing water for the gardens. The greatest part of those employed for this purpose are very large, with remarkably long legs, and a gaunt belly, such as we often see on antique *intaglios*. The other cattle of this species are small, and all in general have very short horns.

The *Turks* or *Jews* scarce ever eat beef, and it is but of late that the *Christians* have begun to be fond of it; so that what is killed is chiefly for the *Europeans*, who have it tolerably good at all seasons, but best in summer, as the natives to this day religiously observe the ancient custom of allowing the oxen employed in separating the corn from the straw to eat what they please.

In

In ſome parts of *Syria* there are abundance of buffaloes, but near *Aleppo* very few, and theſe chiefly kept for milk. Mutton is plentiful, fat, and good the whole year, except a few weeks in the ſpring, and makes by far the greater part of the animal food of all ranks of people. Lamb is alſo to be had in every ſeaſon, but in greateſt plenty in *February*, *March*, and *April*.

They have two ſorts of ſheep in the neighbourhood of *Aleppo*: the one called *Beduin* ſheep, which differ in no reſpect from the larger kinds of ſheep in *Britain*, except that their tails are ſomewhat longer and thicker: the others are thoſe often mentioned by travellers on account of their extraordinary tails; and this ſpecies is by much the moſt numerous. This tail is very broad and large, terminating in a ſmall appendix that turns back upon it. It is of a ſubſtance between fat and marrow; and is not eaten ſeparately, but mixed with the lean meat in many of their diſhes, and alſo often uſed inſtead of butter. A common ſheep of this ſort, without the head, feet, ſkin, and entrails, weighs about twelve or fourteen *Aleppo* rotoloes (*e*), of which the tail is uſually three rotoloes or upwards; but ſuch as

(*e*) A rotoloe of *Aleppo* is five pounds.

are of the largeſt breed, and have been fattened, will ſometimes weigh above thirty rotoloes, and the tails of theſe ten; a thing to ſome ſcarce credible. Theſe very large ſheep being about *Aleppo* kept up in yards, are in no danger of injuring their tails; but in ſome other places, where they feed in the fields, the ſhepherds are obliged to fix a piece of thin board to the under part of the tail, to prevent its being torn by buſhes, thiſtles, *&c.* as it is not covered underneath with thick wool like the upper part; and ſome have ſmall wheels, to facilitate the dragging of this board after them; whence, with a little exaggeration, the ſtory of having carts to carry their tails.

This thin ſkin on the under part of the tail is much uſed by the natives for pains and ſwellings of all ſorts, being applied warm to the part affected, and allowed to remain on till it ſtinks abominably; and as they are very often applied to the head and abdomen in fevers, this laſt circumſtance makes them prove generally detrimental: and indeed I have ſeldom, if ever, ſeen much benefit received by their application, except in ſome old rheumatic pains.

They have alſo two kinds of goats; one that differs little from the common ſort in *Britain*; the other as remarkable for the length of its ears, as the ſheep above


J. Mynde sc.

above mentioned for the largeneſs of their tails. The ſize of the animal is ſomewhat larger than ours; but their ears are often a foot long, and broad in proportion. They are chiefly kept for their milk, of which they yield no inconſiderable quantity; and it is ſweet, and well-taſted. Great numbers of them are brought to the city about the beginning of *April*, and are drove through the ſtreets every morning, and their milk ſold as they paſs, till *September*. The other part of the year they are generally ſupplied with cows milk, ſuch as it is; for as they are commonly kept at the gardens, and fed with their refuſe, the milk generally taſtes ſo ſtrong of garlick or cabbage leaves, as to be very diſagreeable. Beſides the milk of the goats, their kids add ſome part to the diet of the inhabitants, a few being killed in the ſpring and autumn.

Butter and cheeſe, both of which are bad, are made indiſcriminately of the milk from cows, buffaloes, ſheep, or goats: and the city is ſupplied with theſe things, as well as with cattle of all kinds, by the *Arabs*, *Ruſhwans*, or *Turkmen*; all of whom place their wealth, or at leaſt derive their ſubſiſtence from thoſe animals, and travel about the country with their flocks, much in the ſame way as the patriarchs did of old.

Leban

Leban (*f*) is brought in great plenty to the city during the winter and ſpring, and is a favourite diſh with the inhabitants.

The country round *Aleppo* abounds with antelopes; which are of two ſorts: that which is called the mountain antelope is the moſt beautiful; its back and neck are of a dark brown colour: the antelope of the plain is not either ſo ſwift or well-made, and is of a much lighter colour. Both ſorts afford no ſmall diverſion to the ſportſmen; but are ſo extremely fleet, that the greyhounds, though very good, can ſeldom take them without the aſſiſtance of a falcon, unleſs in ſoft deep ground. In the ſporting ſeaſon they are lean, but have a good flavour. In the ſummer, when fat, they may vie even with our veniſon in *England*. But this is to be underſtood of ſuch as are caught abroad, for thoſe that have been fattened in the houſes are not ſo delicious. From this account it will eaſily be conceived, that ſuch dainties only make their appearance

(*f*) Leban is a coagulated ſour milk, uſually prepared by boiling the milk, and, when hot, putting a ſmall proportion of leban into it, which coagulates the whole before next morning. How it was made originally, I could never learn, the natives never uſing any other than the above method: but, from ſome experiments which I have been told were made, it would appear, that by firſt letting ſome milk ſtand till ſour, then putting a little of it to ſome freſh milk, which it will turn alſo, next day repeating the ſame with this new-turned milk, and ſo continuing for a number of days, one may at laſt produce the true leban.

at

at the tables of the *Europeans*, and a few of the more confiderable *Turks*.

Hares are in great plenty, and alfo afford good fport; but the natives are not fond of them, except the *Arabs*, whofe method of dreffing them is particular, and faid to be very good. They dig a hole in the earth, which they fill with fuch light brufhwood as they can pick up, and fet it on fire: when thoroughly lighted, the hare, the flue, the entrails, and all together juft as it was taken, is thrown into it; and, after the flame has ceafed, they cover the hole up with the loofe earth that had been dug out of it, and which at firft had been laid round the verge of the fire, fo as to grow hot: thus it is left till they judge it to be fufficiently roafted, when throwing a quantity of falt over it, they eat it without any further dreffing.

A few tame rabbits are kept in the city, chiefly for the tables of the *Europeans*; and now and then a wild hog is brought from abroad, which, though feldom fat, yet is efteemed by us, as it is a rarity.

The country alfo affords a few porcupines, which are fometimes, though feldom, ate by the *Europeans*; and land-turtle and frogs in great abundance, which furnifh

a diſh for the *Franks* of the *Romiſh* religion, and for many of the native Chriſtians, in their lents.

Theſe are the animals which are commonly dreſſed for food by the inhabitants of *Aleppo*; for the camel, though reckoned a delicious morſel by the *Arabs*, makes no part of their diet. This creature, however, is of the utmoſt conſequence to them in tranſporting ſrom place to place every thing for which they have occaſion; there being no ſuch thing as a wheel-carriage in all this part of the country, except a very clumſy machine, now and then uſed for bringing large pillars, or other ſtones of great weight, from the quarry.

There are four ſorts of camels known here, *viz.* the *Turkman* camel, the *Arab* camel, the dromedary, and the camel with two bunches on its back.

The *Turkman* camel is much ſtronger, larger, more woolly or hairy, and of a darker colour, than any of the others. Their common load is 160 rotoloes, or 800 pounds; but ſometimes it carries much more. This animal cannot bear heat, and therefore they never work it in the months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*.

The

The *Arab* camel is much ſmaller than the former, of a lighter colour, and not ſo hairy. This ſeldom carries above 100 rotoloes, but can bear the heat and thirſt much better than the *Turkman*; nor is there any need that the *Arab* camel be fed with barley, flour, and chopp'd ſtraw; for the dry thiſtles, and other plants which grow on the deſart, are almoſt all it requires, and it feeds as it goes along with its burthen. I remember an inſtance, where, in a caravan from *Buſſorah*, the camels which were of this ſort travelled without water for fifteen days; but the quantity they drank as ſoon as they could come at any, proved fatal to many of them.

The dromedary, by all I could ever diſcover, is nothing but a high breed of the *Arab* camel. The only diſtinction obſerved is, that it is of a lighter and handſomer make; and, inſtead of the ſolemn walk to which the others are accuſtomed, it paces, and is generally eſteemed to go as far in one day as the others do in three.

The camel with two bunches on its back is of *Perſian* breed, and, except a few that come in the caravans from *Bagdad* and *Buſſorah*, is but ſeldom ſeen here. The only diſtinction between it and the *Arab*

camel ſeems to be its having two bunches, whereas the other ſorts have but one.

In mentioning their beaſts of burthen, the aſs ought not to be omitted: of which they have two ſorts; one very large, with remarkably long ears; the other ſmall, and much like ours in *England*; both of no contemptible uſe in carrying all lighter burdens to and from the parts adjacent to the city.

Formerly this part of the country was famous for fine horſes; and though many good ones are ſtill bred here, it may be ſaid they are much degenerated. Thoſe of the *Arab* breed are ſlight, and not very handſome, but eſteemed for their fleetneſs. The *Turkman* horſes are larger, of a ſtronger make, and more ſightly appearance; and therefore more valued by the people of faſhion among the *Turks*, whoſe large furniture does not ſhow to advantage upon a ſmall horſe. They are for the moſt part very well broke, and particularly taught to go off in full ſpeed at once, and ſtop as quickly; ſo that in the ſpace of a few yards the rider can lay them out at full ſtretch, and ſtop and turn them. Far the greater part are ſtone-horſes, but in general not vicious; and it is obſerved of moſt of their animals, that they are exceeding gentle and familiar with the human ſpecies.

Among the rocky hills there are hyænas; but they are not ſo large as thoſe which are found in the mountains (*g*).

If this animal could formerly imitate the human voice, and learn ſome of the ſhepherds names, ſo as to call them out and devour them, as ſome writers have reported, it is more than they do at preſent, being, ſo far as I can learn, fonder of the flocks than of the ſhepherd. However, though they will not attack men but in their own defence, or through exceſs of hunger;

(*g*) I diſſected a male of this ſpecies, which was ſhot a few hours from the city. It was a little bigger than a large maſtiff-dog, which it reſembled in many reſpects. Its colour was grey, and ſtreaked tranſverſely with black; the hair harſh, and ſomewhat longer than that of a dog; and from the hind-part of the head, down the neck and back, it had a long white mane, as deſcribed by Ariſtotle *. The opinion of this animal's being incapable of moving the neck, *&c.* †, is without foundation, it having vertebræ, and as eaſy a motion of the head as dogs, or other animals of that ſpecies. I could not obſerve any thing in the eye particular when dead: however, as I ſaw it not alive, I cannot contradict what Pliny ſays, *Oculis mille eſſe varietates colorumque mutationes.* Juſt over the anus was an aperture, which at firſt ſight appeared like a female pudendum, but proved on examination only a ſhallow kind of ſack. Its uſe I could not find out: but this ſeems to have given riſe to what the ancients report of this animal, and what the natives of this country ſtill believe, *viz.* that it changes its ſex every year. The penis differed from that of a dog, in having no bone. The ſcrotum was but ſmall, and at firſt ſight ſeemed to contain but one teſticle, the other being cloſe bound up by the ſkin, ſo as not to appear externally. The vaſa præparantia and deferentia were traced from the teſticle through the rings of the muſcles; but they were unfortunately cut out with the entrails, which the perſon who killed the animal had thrown away for the lighter carriage.

* Hiſt. Animal. lib. 8. cap 899.

† Plin. Hiſt. Natural. vol. 2. lib. 8. p. 184.

yet they ſtill retain the character of robbing ſepulchres when they have an opportunity.

Wolves and foxes are found in the champaign, but ſmaller than thoſe in *Europe*; and jackalls are in ſo great plenty about the gardens, that they paſs in numbers like a pack of hounds in full cry every evening, giving not only diſturbance by their noiſe, but making free with the poultry and other proviſions, if very good care is not taken to keep them out of their reach.

I might be excuſed from mentioning their dogs, which abound in the ſtreets without any owner, were it not that I think it worth obſerving, that though they live upon the moſt putrid ſubſtances, have but little water, and in ſo exceſſive hot a climate as this is in the ſummer, yet no inſtance has been known of any of them running mad. Their wolves however ſeem to be ſubject to madneſs; for the ruſticks talk much of an animal called a *ſheeb*, which they imagine to be generated between a wolf and a dog; but, from their deſcription of it, *viz.* that it is ſo like a wolf as not to be diſtinguiſhed from it; that it attacks every perſon or animal that comes in its way, all of whom die raving mad, &c. I think it would appear that this animal is no other than a mad wolf.

Their greyhounds are of a very light, ſlender make, and remarkably fleet. Their ears are longer than ours in *Britain*, and, as well as their tail, covered with a long, ſoft hair, which adds very much to their beauty.

Though *Mount Taurus*, near to *Maraaſh*, gives ſhelter to the ounce, and ſome few tygers are found in moſt of the high mountains, the lion on the *Euphrates* between *Bagdad* and *Buſſorah*, and the jerboa on the deſart, and perhaps on examination many other animals in the ſame places; yet my preſent purpoſe only comprehending the parts adjacent to *Aleppo*, what I have already ſaid on this ſubject may perhaps be thought ſufficient.

As to reptiles, inſects, *&c.* time would not permit me to be minute; ſo that I ſhall juſt mention ſuch as are hurtful or of uſe to the inhabitants, and a few of thoſe that are moſt commonly met with. Of the firſt ſort are the ſerpents of various kinds, with which the country abounds, many of them of the moſt venomous nature; but as they all fly from man, and the barrenneſs of the fields in ſummer, the only ſeaſon in which they are abroad, prevents either their being ſurpriſed, or people's treading upon them undeſignedly, no great number of accidents happen. In the houſes there

there are often found large white ſnakes; but I never knew any one bit by them. The ſcolopendra and ſcorpion however very often ſting the natives in their houſes, cauſing pain for ſeveral hours, but attended with no farther bad conſequences.

Of the noxious kind may well be reckoned the locuſt, which ſometimes arrive in ſuch incredible multitudes, that it would appear fabulous to relate, deſtroying the whole of the verdure where-ever they paſs: but though there are always in the ſpring and ſummer ſome of two or three different ſpecies to be met with about *Aleppo*, yet none of theſe deſtructive flights of them appeared during my ſtay there. It may not be amiſs to mention that the *Arabs* eat this inſect when freſh, and alſo ſalt them up as a delicacy.

Of inſects for uſe, we have only the bee, which produces excellent honey, and the ſilk-worm, now ſufficiently known all over *Europe*, as well as the method of managing them in order to procure the ſilk; of which there is but very little made nigh *Aleppo*: though that being the market to which it is brought from all parts of *Syria*, great quantities are ſent from thence yearly to *Britain*.

Various ſorts of lizards are found in great abundance over the whole country, and in the gardens a few tree-frogs (*h*). It is worth obſerving, that toads are ſcarce ever ſeen here, though common enough upon the coaſt.

The view with which theſe ſheets were compoſed, it is hoped, will ſufficiently apologize for beginning the account of the feathered tribe with ſuch as are uſed for food by the inhabitants. Of domeſtic fowls, they have in their markets, the dunghill cock and hen (*i*); the *Bagdad* fowl which is of a large breed; the rumkin (*k*), or cock and hen without rumps; the turkey (*l*), gooſe (*m*), and duck (*n*). Of game there are on the river in winter, the water hen (*o*), water rail (*p*), wild gooſe (*q*), plenty of common wild duck and mallard (*r*), ſeveral kinds of widgeon (*ſ*), coot (*t*), ſpoonbill (*u*), and various ſorts of teal (*x*), with which the

(*h*) Rana arborea, ſeu ranunculus viridis.
(*i*) Gallus gallinaceus & gallina domeſtica.
(*k*) Gallus & gallina ex Perſia.
(*l*) Gallo pavo.
(*m*) Anſer.
(*n*) Anas.
(*o*) Galinula cholorópus major Aldrovandi.
(*p*) Rallus aquaticus Aldrovandi.
(*q*) Anſer ferus.
(*r*) Boſcas major, anas torquata major Aldrovandi.
(*ſ*) Penelope Aldrovandi.
(*t*) Tulica.
(*u*) Platea ſeu Albordeola.
(*x*) Querquedula ſecunda Aldrovandi.

tables

tables of the *Europeans* are plentifully ſupplied, and ſome ate alſo by the natives.

In the winter there are alſo plenty of wood-cocks (*y*); ſpring and autumn produce abundance of quails (*z*) and rails (*a*). In the laſt mentioned ſeaſon the witwall (*b*) and becca figos are both in ſeaſon, and (the laſt in particular) eſteemed as delicacies.

In the months of *May* and *June* great numbers of a bird, called by the natives *kata* (which are alſo to be met with at all ſeaſons, though not in ſo great plenty), are brought to market, and much ate by them; but their fleſh is ſo black, hard, and dry, that the *Europeans* never touch them. As this bird has not as yet been deſcribed, a figure and deſcription of it are annexed (*c*). Other game in the neighbourhood are, the

(*y*) Scolopax Aldrovandi.
(*z*) Coturnix.
(*a*) Ortygometra Aldrov. Crex Ariſtotelis.
(*b*) Oriolus Alberti.

(*c*) The kata (See plate IX.) is about the ſize of a partridge, and its ſhape between that and a pigeon. The bill is of a light colour, tipp'd with black, ſhort, and thick; the legs white, covered with ſhort feathers on the fore-part; three toes ſtand forward, and a ſmall ſpur behind. There is a good deal of variety in their plumage. The bird now deſcribed is one of the moſt beautiful. Round the eyes, and the fore-part of the neck (except under the throat, where it is black), the feathers are of a bright colour; the tips being black, form a ſort of ring on the upper part of the breaſt, which is of a cinnamon colour, terminated at the lower part by a ring of black, like the former. The belly is white. The back, and that part of the wing next to it, is of a mouſe-colour, with moſt of the feathers tipp'd with a bright yellow. Of the ſame colour is the tip of the pinion;



the buſtard (*d*) of two kinds; red-legg'd partridge (*e*); frankolin (*f*), the fleſh of which is delicious, but this bird is not to be met with at leſs than a day's journey from the city; common ſky-lark (*g*), wood-lark (*h*), creſted lark (*i*), calandra (*k*); hortulanes (*l*), and citrils (*m*), chiefly ate by the *French*; ſnipe (*n*), gird or jack ſnipe (*o*), ſong-thruſh (*p*), wind-thruſh (*q*), turtle-dove (*r*); a brown-coloured dove, which builds in the windows, &c. of the houſes in the city; and another much like it, only ſpeckled on the neck and pinions, which is very common when the corn is ripe, but diſappears as ſoon as that is reaped; wild pigeon,

nion; but the ſhort feathers under it are broad, and tipp'd with black, or a coffee-colour, with a narrow rim of white at the very extremity, having the appearance of ſo many half-moons. The long feathers of the wing are of a mouſe-colour, with the quill black. The feathers on the rump are agreeably variegated with black, white, and yellow. The tail, which is ſhort, like that of a pigeon, ends in two long, very narrow, black feathers or quills, running out near three inches beyond the others, and ending in a point. Theſe birds are in ſuch plenty in the months mentioned in the text, that a whole aſs-load has often been taken at once ſhutting of a claſp-net.

(*d*) Otis ſeu tarda avis.
Stella avis.
(*e*) Perdix ruffa Aldrov.
(*f*) Francolinus olinæ, known to the French by the name of *gelinot.*
(*g*) Alauda vulgaris.
(*h*) Totavilla olinæ.
(*i*) Alauda criſtata galerita.
(*k*) Calandra.
(*l*) Hortulanus Aldrovandi.
(*m*) Citrinella.
(*n*) Galinago minor.
(*o*) Galinago minime.
(*p*) Turdus.
(*q*) Turdus Iliacus.
(*r*) Turtur.

wood pigeon (*ſ*). They have alſo variety of tame pigeons, and particularly the carrier (*t*), formerly made uſe of by the *Europeans* for conveying expeditiouſly the news of a ſhip's arrival at *Scanderoon*; but this practice has been diſuſed for many years. The pigeon thus employed was one that had young at *Aleppo*. Upon enquiring into their method of training them, ſome aſſerted, that they were ſent down to *Scanderoon* in an open cage, and, as ſoon as let go there, would fly directly to *Aleppo*. But I am more apt to believe what others affirmed, that the bird was brought to this by firſt letting it return from ſhorter diſtances on the *Scanderoon* road. All agree, that if the pigeon had been a fortnight at *Scanderoon*, it was not afterwards to be truſted to fly back, leſt it ſhould have forgot its young, and conſequently not be ſo eager to get home. A ſmall piece of paper, with the ſhip's name, day of arrival, and what elſe material could be contained in a very narrow compaſs, was fixed ſo as to be under the wing, to prevent its being deſtroyed by wet. They alſo uſed to bathe their feet in vinegar, with a view to keeping them cool, ſo as they might not ſettle to drink or waſh themſelves, which would have deſtroyed the paper. And I have

(*ſ*) Œnas, ſive vinago.
(*t*) Columba tabellaria.

heard an *Engliſh* gentleman, who remembered that practice, ſay, that he has known them arrive in two hours and an half.

Shooting, as a ſport, is rarely followed by any of the natives, though many practiſe it to gain a livelihood; but the diverſions of courſing and hawking are in great eſteem among the people of faſhion. They have both in great perfection; but the latter exceeds any thing of the kind that I have ever met with. The falcons bred for taking hares and antelopes are the *Baraban* and *Sefy*, both large falcons; and, though caught wild, they train them in a few days to fly at their prey.

For antelope-hawking, they chuſe ſuch of theſe hawks as they find to be fierce, and eager to ſeize their prey; and they are taught to fix upon the cheek of the animal, which retards its motion, ſo that the greyhounds come in.

Though the falcons uſed for hare-hawking will ſometimes, when very hungry, ſtrike the hare dead at once; yet for this ſport they prefer ſuch as are not diſpoſed to fix upon the animal, but who, by repeated buffetting on the head with their pounces (riſing in the

air between each blow), retard the hare, till an ordinary greyhound can come up and ſeize it.

For bird-hawking, they uſe a large falcon, with long legs, ſomewhat like the goſhawk, which they call *eſpeer*; and two ſmaller falcons, ſtiled the one *zanous*, and the other *ſhaheen*. This latter muſt be taken out of the neſt, for when old they cannot be trained, and is ſo fierce that it will fly at any thing. If there were not ſeveral gentlemen now in *England* who can atteſt it, I ſhould ſcarce venture to mention, that with the *ſhaheen*, which is about the ſize of a pigeon, they often take the largeſt eagles, of which in this country there are plenty. They formerly were trained to ſeize the eagle under the wing: and ſo depriving him of the uſe of that part, they fell to the ground together: but their preſent method, as I am informed, is to ſeize him on the back between the two wings, which has the ſame effect, but brings him down more ſlowly, and ſo gives the falconer time to come in to his hawk's aſſiſtance; in which if he is not very expeditious, the hawk is in either caſe ſpeedily deſtroyed.

They have alſo a ſmall hawk, which they train to fly at quails; it much reſembles the ſpar-hawk.

Beſides

Befides thofe already mentioned for food and fport, the country produces the black vulture (*u*), fome few pelicans (*x*), the keftrel (*y*), white ftork (*z*), black ftork (*a*), great eagle-owl (*b*), feveral other kinds of fmaller owls, the crane (*c*); another beautiful fort of crane (*d*), called by the natives *querky*, which they have often tame in their houfes or court-yards; the common heron (*e*), the flamingo (*f*) at fome feafons, the cormorant (*g*), the ftone curlew (*h*), the raven (*i*), the *Royfton* crow (*k*), the common or carrion crow (*l*), the jackdaw (*m*), the magpye (*n*), the night raven (*o*), the ftarling (*p*), the common blackbird (*q*); a kind of jay, whofe feathers are beautifully variegated with blue,

(*u*) Vultur niger.
(*x*) Anocratulus five pelicanus Aldrov.
(*y*) Tinnunculus vel centheris.
(z) Ciconia alba vulgaris.
(*a*) Ciconia nigra.
(*b*) Buba.
(*c*) Grus Γερανος.
(*d*) Grus Numidica.
(*e*) Ardea cinerea major five pella.
(*f*) Phœnicopterus.
(*g*) Corvus aquaticus.
(*h*) Œdicnemus Bellon. Charadrius Gefner.
(*i*) Corvus.
(*k*) Cornix cinerea frugilega.
(*l*) Cornix.
(*m*) Monedula.
(*n*) Pica varia caudata.
(*o*) Ardea cinerea minor, Germanis nycticorax.
(*p*) Sturnus.
(*q*) Merula vulgaris.

green,

green, and a ſort of brown; as alſo in the ſummer the locuſt bird (*r*).

The black caps (*ſ*), a ſort of gull, are in great numbers about the city all the winter, and ſo tame that the women call them from the terraces, throwing up pieces of bread, which theſe birds catch in the air. The houſe-ſwallow (*t*), martin (*u*), and ſwift (*x*), of which, beſides the common, there is one with a white belly, that come about the end of *February*; and having hatched their young, diſappear about the end of *July*. The ſwallow returns again the beginning of *October*, but ſtays not above a fortnight. The hopooe (*y*) and bee-eater (*z*) come in the ſpring, and remain all the ſummer and autumn.

Of ſmall birds the following are what I have obſerved. The houſe-ſparrow (*a*), the chaffinch (*b*), the goldfinch (*c*), the common linnet (*d*), the field-

(*r*) This bird is about the ſize and ſhape of a ſtarling, and ſeems of that ſpecies. The bill is ſhort, and black; of which colour are alſo the legs. The plumage on the body is of a fleſh-colour: the head, neck, wings, and tail, are black.

(*ſ*) Larus cinereus tert. Aldrov.

(*t*) Hirundo domeſtica.

(*u*) Hirundo agreſtis ſive ruſtica Plinii.

(*x*) Hirundo apis.

(*y*) Upupa.

(*z*) Merops ſive apiaſter.

(*a*) Paſſer domeſticus.

(*b*) Fringilla.

( ) Carduelis.

(*d*) Linaria vulgaris.

ſare

facing page 71.



fare (*e*), the white water-wagtail (*f*), the cuckow (*g*), the king-fiſher (*h*), the greater ſpotted wood-pecker (*i*), the ſtone-chatter (*k*), the wren (*l*), a *Braſilian* bird a-kin to the king-fiſher (*m*), green plover (*n*), grey plover (*o*); and abundance of nightingales (*p*), which not only afford much pleaſure by their ſong in the gardens, but are alſo kept tame in the houſes, and let out at a ſmall rate to divert ſuch as chuſe it in the city; ſo that no entertainments are made in the ſpring without a concert of theſe birds.

There are alſo ſeveral other birds, which I could not determine from any books I had, and my occaſions did not allow me to preſerve; beſides which I doubt not there are many others which eſcaped my ſearches: ſo that I can only add a remarkable ſort of bittern (*q*), and

(*e*) Turdus pilaris.
(*f*) Motacilla alba.
(*g*) Cuculus.
(*h*) Iſpida, An veterum Alcyon?
(*i*) Picus varius major.
(*k*) Œnanthus noſtra tertia. Muſcicapa tertia Aldrov.
(*l*) Paſſer troglodites Aldrov.
(*m*) Jaquacati guacu Margrav.
(*n*) Pluvialis viridis.
(*o*) Pluvialis cinerea.
(*p*) Luſcinea, ſeu philomela.

(*q*) See Plate X. where it is drawn with its neck ſtretched out, being the common action of this bird. The length of the bird in this poſture, from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, is 15 inches; the neck, from the ſetting on of the ſhoulders, $5\frac{1}{2}$; the bill 2 inches; from the tip of one wing to that of the other, when extended, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The body of the bird is but ſmall, about the

and a bird fomewhat like a lapwing (*r*), with a remarkable fpur in its pinnion: the figure and defcription of both which are annexed.

From the *Euphrates* and *Orontes* in the winter, particularly the Lent of the Chriftians, are brought a fufficient quantity of fifh for their confumption; but the *Turks* feldom eat any: and indeed moft of them tafte fo muddy, that they are difagreeable.

the fize of a rail; and the colour of the feathers refemble alfo thofe of that bird. The top of the head, and tips of the wings, are black; the legs are long, of a greenifh white colour: the toes four. This bird is common on the river Coic near Aleppo.

(*r*) See Plate XI. The defcription is as follows. From the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the breadth between the tips of the extended wings 23 inches; weight of the bird 4 ounces. The bill is fomewhat more than an inch in length, the upper mandible being the longeft, and a very little crooked at the extremity. From the upper part of the thigh to the extremity of the middle claw, is 7 inches. Thefe long legs are bare of feathers from the middle of the thigh, and black. The claws are alfo black, three in number; of which the middle one is the longeft, and is joined by a membrane to the outer claw. This bird has no back-claw.

The crown of the head is black; the neck white, except a ftreak of black, which is continued from the chin to the breaft. The breaft, with the greater part of the belly, is black; the feathers of the lower part of the belly and the thighs white. The back is of a moufe-colour. The tail is not forked, and about 4 inches in length; the half next to the body white, the other half black *. The nine longeft quill-feathers of the wings are black; the others white, but black at the tips; fo that the whole lower part of the wing appears of that colour. The covert-feathers are of the fame colour with the back †. In the fore-part of each wing is a little fharp, ftraight, blackifh horn, like a cock's fpur; below which for a little way the covert-feathers are white.

This bird is alfo found nigh the river Coic.

* The two outer feathers tipp'd with white.

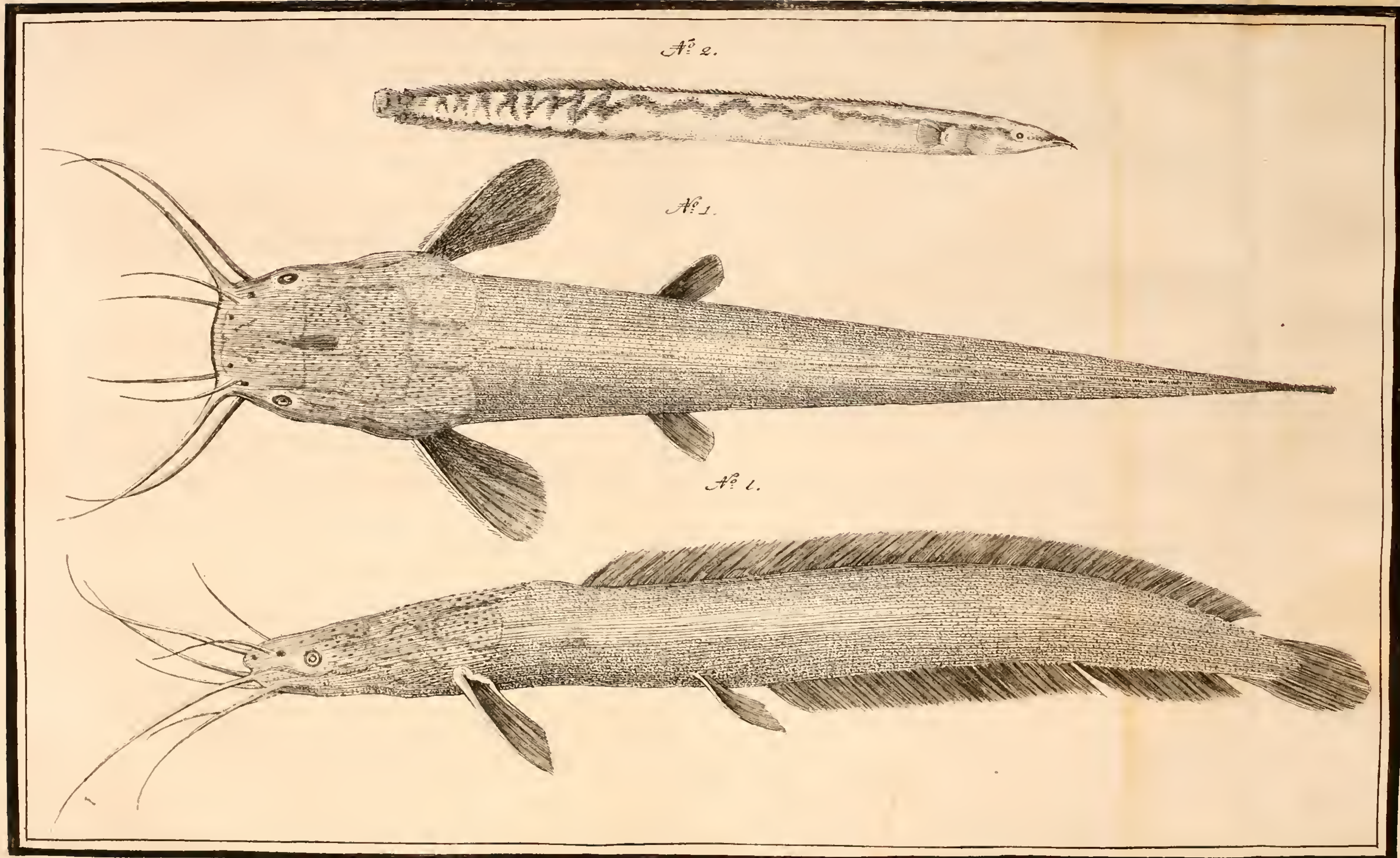
† Seven of the outer covert-feathers black.

8 The

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Plate 12.



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The different kinds that I have obſerved are carp (*ſ*), Myſtus Niloticus Bellonii (*t*), barbel (*u*), naſus (*x*), tœnia cornuta Schonfeldii (*y*), eel (*z*); and there are likewiſe ſome other ſorts that I had not an opportunity of examining; but none are in ſuch abundance as what are called the *black fiſh*, with which the markets are plentifully ſupplied from the entrance of the winter till the beginning of *March*; when they are eſteemed out of ſeaſon. As this fiſh, to the beſt of my knowledge, is of a genus not yet deſcribed, a figure and deſcription of it are inſerted (*a*).

Beſides

(*ſ*) Cyprinus Rondeletii, Geſneri, & aliorum.
(*t*) Myſtus Niloticus Bellonii.
(*u*) Barbus Rondel.
(*x*) Naſus Alberti, Aldrov.
(*y*) Tœnia cornuta Schonfeldii.
(*z*) Anguilla Rondeletii, & omnium fere autorum.

(*a*) The fiſh, Plate XII. No. 1. in its ſhape reſembles very much the Silurus Rondeletii, like it too having no ſcales. Its length (from the noſe to the tip of the tail) 20 inches, weight 20 ounces; but they are of different ſizes. The head and back are black: the lateral line runs quite from the head to the tail, on the middle of the ſide; below which, to the belly, the colour generally changes to a dark purple. Of the ſame colour is the under-part of the head. The head is flat, and in length near 5 inches; the body is round, till within a few inches of the tail, where it grows flat. The mouth is not ſo large in proportion as that of the ſilurus. It has no tongue; and the ſtructure of the mouth and palate agree exactly with the deſcription of that fiſh. From the edge of the noſtril on each ſide ariſes a ſmall cirrus, and from the angles of the mouth two others, that are ſtronger, and twice as long. On the lower lip are four more, the two external being the longeſt. The eyes are ſituated near the corner of the mouth, cloſe upon the inferior edge of the upper jaw. The branchiæ are four on each ſide; and all of them have a double row of ſharp points, like the teeth of a comb. It has two fins near the bronchiæ, conſiſting of ſeven radii; to the anterior part of which joins a pretty ſtrong prickly bone. About an inch

 above

Beſides the fiſh which we have mentioned, moſt of thoſe that are found in the *Aleppo* river, are likewiſe brought from abroad, and known in town by the ſame names.

The ſheat fiſh (*b*) is alſo ſometimes to be met with, and is caught in a lake near *Maraſh*.

I did not imagine, from the appearance of the river *Coic*, or indeed from what is commonly met with at the tables of the inhabitants, that our liſt of fiſh caught there would have ſwelled to any thing worth mentioning; and yet, upon examination, they were found to amount to no leſs than ſeventeen, and even ſome of theſe not yet deſcribed. They are in general very ſmall, occaſioned in part by the aſſiduous induſtry of the fiſhermen; for at *Hylan*, and the *Fountain of Fiſh*, where they remain unmoleſted, they grow to larger

above the anus are two ſmaller fins. A long fin extends from under the anus to the tail, as another of the ſame kind does from the neck all along the back: neither of theſe join with the tail, which is round at the tip, and compoſed of about 22 feathers.

This fiſh is found in the river Orontes, and, I believe, alſo in ſome ſtagnant waters near it. The markets of Aleppo are plentifully ſupplied with it from the month of November till the beginning of March. The fleſh is red, like beef, of a rank taſte; and though, for want of better, ate much by the people, yet is eſteemed unwholſome. The name it uſually goes by is *ſmack il aſwad*, which ſignifies the black fiſh. Its proper name however among the natives is *ſiloor*.

(*b*) Silurus Rondeletii, Geſneri, P. 1047.

ſizes, though very rarely ſo large as in other parts of the world.

The loche (*c*) is the moſt common; the barbel is leſs than thoſe brought from abroad. The bleak (*d*) is known by two names; that is, there are two ſorts of fiſh that appear to agree in every characteriſtic with the bleak, which nevertheleſs are eſteemed different; the firſt called *mirmeed*, ſeven or eight inches long; the ſecond, *tiftaf*, is not above one and a half or two inches, and, they ſay, never exceeds. Chub (*e*) are plenty; roches (*f*) ſeldom large; gudgeons (*g*) of three ſorts; the firſt is much ſpotted on the back, and called *tuckle*; the ſecond, *kureety*, has fewer ſpots; the third, *kalloor*, ſcarce any, and is ſmaller than the other two. The mugilis (*h*) I am leſs certain of than the reſt, but yet it agrees tolerably well with the deſcription; dace (*i*), caraſſius (*k*), the phoxinus (*l*); alſo a fiſh called by the natives *ſimak il ingleſe* (*m*), from

(*c*) Cobitis fluviatilis barbatula Geſner.
(*d*) Alburnus Auſonii.
(*e*) Capito ſive cephalus Geſ. p. 215.
(*f*) Rutilus ſive rubellus fluviatilis Geſner.
(*g*) Gobius fluviatilis Geſner.
(*h*) Mugilis vel cephali fluviat. ſpec. min.
(*i*) Leuciſcus Bellonii.
(*k*) Caraſſius ſimpliciter dictus.
(*l*) Phoxinus ſquamoſus major.

(*m*) The fiſh, Plate XII. fig. 2. has, upon a ſlight view, ſo much the appearance of an eel, and, except its not being ſo fat, eats ſo like that fiſh, that though it is much oftener brought to the tables of the Europeans at Aleppo than any other

from a corruption, I ſuppoſe, of *anguilla*, as it has been commonly imagined to be a kind of eel; though, upon examination, it is found to be a genus hitherto undeſcribed; and two ſpecies of myſtus (*n* & *o*) : of which three,

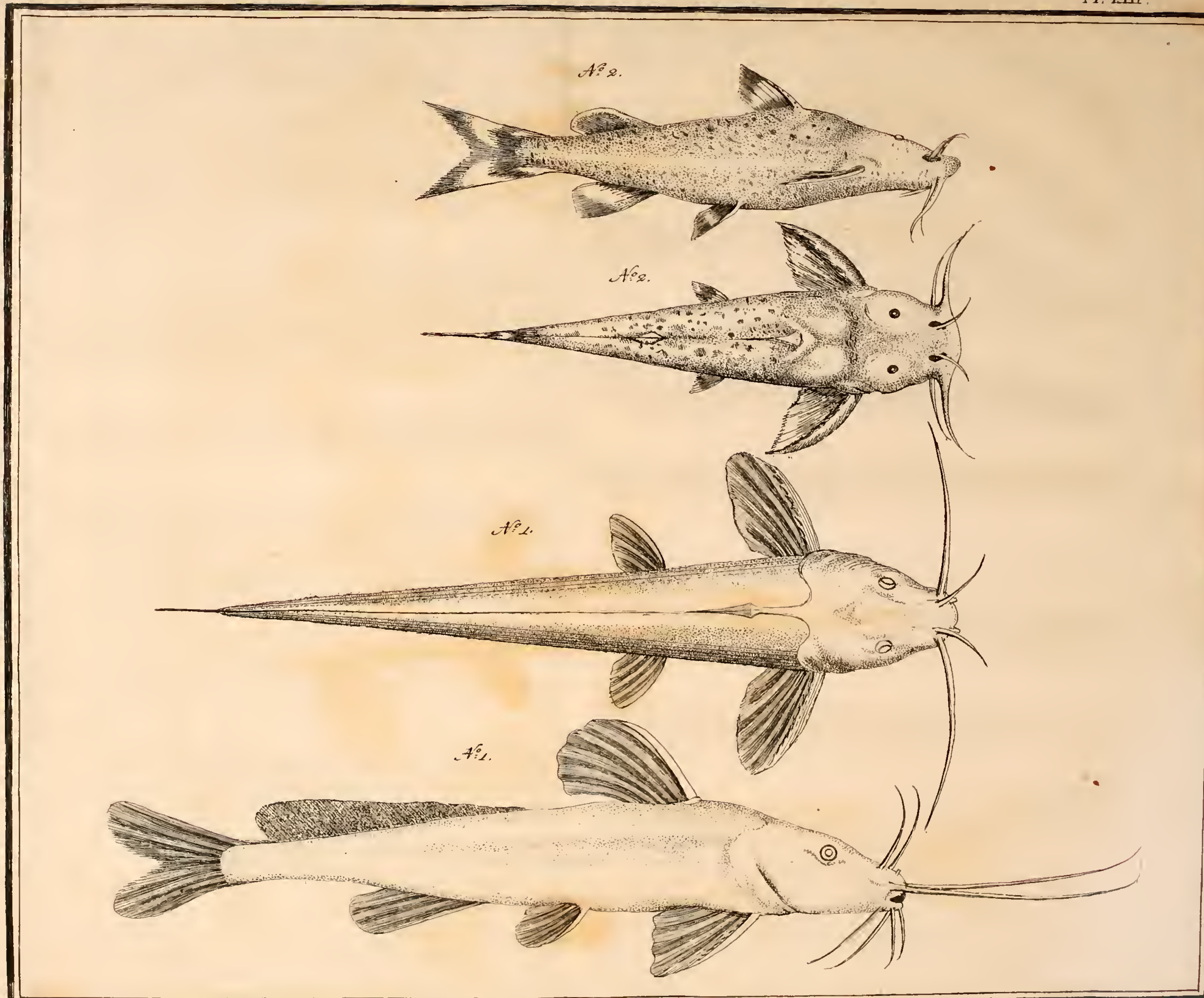
other fiſh found in the river Coic, it has never been ſuſpected of being any ways different from the common eel; and yet, upon examination, it will be found of quite another genus.

The head is long and ſmall: the extremity of the upper jaw runs out to a narrow point, like the bill of a bird; on each ſide of which, a little diſtant from the extreme point, are two tubuli, or proceſſes. As in the common eel there are two fins at the gills, from the occiput, all along the ridge of the back, ſmall prickles are placed at little diſtances, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw. Theſe terminate at the origin of a membranaceous fin, riſing about four inches from the tail, and is continued (as in the eel) along the lower part of the belly to the anus; at which place are alſo found two or three prickles. The colour of the head and back is blackiſh, variegated with dark yellow ſpots; the lower belly white, changing gradually into a yellowiſh caſt. The fin of the lower belly, near to the anus, is yellow; the other half ſpotted with black. The length of the fiſh deſcribed was eleven inches.

(*n*) The fiſh, Plate XIII. fig. 1. is about four inches long. The head is large and flat, the body oblong and compreſſed. Its colour is moſtly of a dark ſilver. The eyes are large and protuberant. From the lower jaw ariſe four cirri; the longer meaſure one inch, the ſhorter two-thirds of an inch. From the upper jaw ariſe two longer, each meaſuring two inches and a half, of a firmer texture than either thoſe of the lower jaw, or of two other ſmall ones placed juſt by the noſtrils. Between the two long cirri are two ſmall tubuli. The whole of the cirri are of a white colour, excepting the two longeſt, which are of a darkiſh colour, like the upper part of the head. The fins are eight in number; two by the gills, each furniſhed with a ſtrong ſaw-like bone: two ſmall ones near the anus; one of eight radii, ſituated half-way between the anus and the tail; one conſiſting of ſeven radii on the back. Another fin, of a membraneous and fleſhy texture, ariſes from the middle of the back, and is continued all along to the tail. The tail is forked.

(*o*) Plate XIII. fig. 2. repreſents a fiſh, which in its general form, ſomewhat reſembles the above. It is in length three inches: the head is rather flatter: the mouth has a more inferior ſituation, and is in proportion larger, than that of the former fiſh: eyes much ſmaller. The cirri, ſituated as in the other, are eight in number, but much ſhorter, theſe that riſe from the upper jaw (being the longeſt) meaſuring only one inch; they are alſo flatter at their origin. They both agree in the number of their fins; neither has the ſaw-like bone in the fin of the back, but only in thoſe near the gills. The fleſhy fin of the back is much ſmaller

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three, as I have met with nothing like them in other authors, I have given descriptions and drawings. There are also, on the banks of the river, crabs in abundance, which are much eat by the native Christians, and which often furnish the tables of the *Europeans* with a delicate dish.

The inhabitants of *Aleppo*, though of different religions, yet seem to be much the same people. I wish I could say that those who profess Christianity were better than their neighbours. The number of souls in the city and suburbs is computed at about 235,000, of whom 200,000 are *Turks*, 30,000 *Christians*, and 5000 *Jews* (*p*). Of the Christians, the greater number are *Greeks*; next to them the *Armenians*, then the *Syrians*, and lastly the *Maronites*; each of whom

smaller than in the *zakzuk*, and rises at a much greater distance from the back-fin. The colour is a pale silver, marbled with grey, particularly the lower part of the fins and tail; the two larger cirri likewise marbled, the others white.

These two fishes, fig. 1. & 2. have no scales; and the palate, and other structure of the inside of the mouth, is like that of the silurus.

This last described fish is also from the river Coic.

(*p*) This calculation was made by some priests from the harach, (a pole-tax levied upon the male Christians and Jews, after they arrive at a certain age that they are supposed to be capable of work): an estimate of the bread consumed in the city, and the number of those who died of the plague in 1742; which they found to be among the Christians in the proportion of five to the hundred, and from thence they calculated the Turks to be in the same proportion, and so reckoned the number at 300,000: but as all the Christians who can afford it keep out of the way of infection, which but few Turks dare do, it is plain a much greater proportion of the latter must die of the disease, and so cause a fallacy in this calculation; so that I have only reckoned them at 200,000.

have

have a church in the ſuburbs called *Judida*; in which quarter, and parts adjacent, moſt of them reſide. The language generally ſpoke is vulgar *Arabic*. The *Turks* of condition uſe the *Turkiſh*. Moſt of the *Armenians* can ſpeak *Armenian*, ſome few *Syrians* underſtand *Syriac*, and many of the *Jews Hebrew*; but ſcarce one of the *Greeks* underſtand a word of *Greek*, either ancient or modern.

The people in general are of a middle ſtature, rather lean than fat, indifferently well made, but not either vigorous or active. Thoſe of the city are of a fair complexion; but the peaſants, and ſuch as are obliged to be much abroad in the ſun, are ſwarthy. Their hair is commonly black, or of a dark cheſnut-colour; and it is very rare to ſee any other than black eyes amongſt them. Both ſexes are tolerably handſome when young; but the beard ſoon disfigures the men; and the women, as they come early to maturity (*q*), fade alſo as ſoon, and in general look old by the time they reach thirty. The greater part of the women are married from the age of fourteen to eighteen, and often ſooner. The tender paſſion of love can have very little ſhare in promoting matrimony among them, for

(*q*) Their menſes begin from the age of twelve to fourteen, and continue till forty, ſometimes forty-five. In moſt they return once in four weeks, and continue from three to ſeven days.

the

the young folks never see one another till the ceremony is performed. A slender waist, far from being admired, is, on the contrary, rather looked on as a deformity in the ladies of this country; so that they do all they can to make themselves plump and lusty.

The men are girt very tight round the middle with a sash. The womens girdles are not only very slight and narrow, but loosely put on; which, with the warmth of the climate, and frequent use of the bagnio, is probably one principal reason why their labours are much easier than those in *Britain*; the most delicate being seldom confined above ten or twelve days, and those of the villages are rarely hindered from going about their usual employments the next day. Women of all conditions suckle their own children, and seldom wean them, till either the mother is again with child, or they arrive at the age of three, and sometimes four years.

The people of distinction in *Aleppo* may justly be esteemed courteous and polite, if allowance is made for that superiority which the *Mohammedan* religion teaches those who profess it to assume over all who are of another faith. And as this prejudice is observed to encrease among the people in proportion to their vicinity to *Mecha*, the natives of *Aleppo* have still a much

greater

greater proportion than thoſe of *Conſtantinople*, *Smyrna*, and other parts at a greater diſtance; though, even here, it has greatly declined within theſe few years, inſomuch that ſeveral *baſhaws* have conferred many public honours and civilities on the *Europeans*, that formerly would have cauſed great popular diſcontent. As to the common people, an affected gravity, with ſome ſhare of diſſimulation, is too much their characteriſtic. And though few in the world are more given to harſh language and quarrelling, yet none are leſs guilty of fighting. One can ſeldom paſs a few yards in the ſtreet without being witneſs to ſome noiſy broil; yet in many years you may perhaps never ſee one blow ſtruck, except the perſon who gives it is very well aſſured that it will not be returned. But though they are ſo prone to anger upon the moſt trifling occaſions, yet no people in the univerſe can be more calm when it is their intereſt ſo to be. This, I am ſorry to ſay, is but too generally a true repreſentation: but it would be very ungrateful, as well as unjuſt in me, not to acknowledge that there many amongſt them of all ſects who deſerve a much better character, and whom I know, from repeated experience, to be perſons of the utmoſt honour and integrity.

Their uſual bread is of wheat flour, not well fermented, made into thin flat cakes ill-baked, and for

the moſt part ate ſoon after it comes out of the oven. The better ſort have ſmall loaves of a finer flour, well fermented, and well baked. Beſides theſe, there are a variety of ruſks and biſcuits, moſt of which are either ſtrowed on the top with the ſeeds of ſeſamum or fennel-flower. The *Europeans* have very good bread, baked in the *French* manner.

Coffee made very ſtrong, and without either ſugar or milk, is a refreſhment in very high eſteem with every body; and a diſh of it, preceded by a little wet ſweet-meat (commonly conſerve of red roſes, acidulated with lemon-juice), and a pipe of tobacco, is the uſual entertainment at a viſit. If they have a mind to uſe leſs ceremony, the ſweet-meat is omitted; and, if they would ſhew an extraordinary degree of reſpect, they add ſherbet, (ſome ſyrup, chiefly that of lemons, mixed with water) a ſprinkling of roſe or other ſweet-ſcented water, and the perfume, with aloes-wood, which is brought laſt, and ſerves as a ſign that it is time for the ſtranger to take his leave. This is looked upon as an entertainment ſufficient for the greateſt men in the country, only that ſuch have a piece of embroidered or flowered ſilk thrown over their knee when they drink the coffee and ſherbet: and if it is a viſit of ceremony from a *baſhaw*, or other perſon in power, a fine horſe, ſometimes with furniture, or ſome ſuch valuable pre-

ſent, is made him at his departure. People of inferior rank (or even others, if they have any favour to aſk) commonly bring a ſmall preſent (a flower is frequently thought ſufficient) when they viſit.

Tobacco is ſmoked to exceſs by all the men, and many of the women. Even the labourers or handicraft-tradeſmen have conſtantly a pipe in their mouths, if they can afford it. Thoſe pipes are made of the twig of a roſe-buſh, cherry-tree, *&c.* bored for that purpoſe: thoſe of the better ſort are five or ſix feet long, and adorned with ſilver. The bole is of clay, and often changed; but the pipes themſelves laſt for years. Many who are in eaſy circumſtances have lately adopted the *Perſian* manner of ſmoking the nargeery (*r*); which is an inſtrument ſo conſtructed, that the ſmoke of the tobacco paſſes through the water before it comes into the mouth. The method of drawing it is different from that of a pipe; and a good part of the ſmoke ſeems to deſcend ſome way into the breaſt. The *Perſian* tobacco is what they uſe in this inſtrument, which has an agreeable flavour; attended with this further advantage, that, when ſmoked in this way, neither the taſte or ſmell of it remain after waſhing the mouth.

(*r*) See Plate XIV.

The

The vulgar, in imitation of their ſuperiors, have at the coffee-houſes an ordinary inſtrument of the ſame conſtruction: in this they uſe the common tobacco, wetted a little with dibbs and water, or an infuſion of raiſins, adding at times *ſheera* (*f*), to make it intoxicating; and they will draw in ſuch vaſt quantities of ſmoke, that when they throw it out again at the mouth and noſtrils, it appears ſurpriſing where they found room to contain it.

Opium is not of ſo high eſteem with the inhabitants of *Aleppo* as at *Conſtantinople*, and ſome other places; nor could I ever find the taking it ſo general a practice in *Turky* as is commonly apprehended, being chiefly practiſed only by debauchees. They who take it to exceſs are commonly ſtiled *teriaky*; and the *Theriac. Andromach.* is called in *Turkiſh teriack*, which perhaps may countenance a conjecture that this was the original form they uſed it in. At preſent they not only uſe it in that form,

(*f*) This appears to be the ſame with what in India they call *bing*, and is no other than the leaves of the female hemp, firſt powdered, then put into wet pepper, and covered with hot aſhes till it forms a ſort of paſte, which they preſs into a thin cake, and then cut it into ſmall lozenges, and dry it. About half a drachm of this put into a pipe of tobacco, or rather the nargeery, and ſmoked with the tobacco, will make a perſon drunk, or rather mad; and a few grains, mixed with any thing ſweet (particularly, as they ſay, figs, though perhaps what it is ſwallowed in is of little conſequence), will, if taken inwardly, have the ſame effect. They aſſert that acids will immediately put a ſtop to its effects. This intoxicating quality of the hemp is mentioned by Galen.

but have various other electuaries or confections wherein it is mixed with aromatics. Some few ufe it pure; and the greateft quantity I ever knew taken was three drachms in twenty-four hours. The immediate effects that I obferved it to have upon fuch as were addicted to it was, that their fpirits were exhilerated, and, from a dofing, depreffed ftate which they fell into after paffing the ufual time of taking their dofe, they became quite alert. The confequences of a long ufe of it are, that they foon look old and befotted, like fuch as in *Europe* have ruined their conftitutions by hard drinking. And it may be confidered as point of fact, that they but feldom live to a good old age: though they are rarely carried off by dropfies, or fuch other difeafes, the ufual confequences of hard drinking amongft us; but rather having firft loft their memory, and moft of their intellectual faculties, they decline, in all appearance, in the fame way as thofe who fink under the weight of years.

In *Aleppo* there are a number of public bagnios, which are frequented by people of all fects and conditions, except thofe of a very high rank, who have moftly baths in their own houfes. The firft entrance in the public bagnio is a large, lofty room; in the middle of which is a fountain, with a bafon, which ferves for wafhing the linen, that hangs upon lines at a confiderable height

all

all over the room. In this firſt apartment are broad benches, where they dreſs and undreſs; and the air is here not at all influenced by the heat of the bath, except it be juſt at the door, by which you paſs into a ſmall room, which is pretty warm, and from thence into a larger very hot. About the ſides of theſe two rooms are placed round ſtone-baſons, of about two feet and a half diameter, with two cocks, one of hot, and the other of cold water; ſo that you may temper it according to your own pleaſure, and there are copper-bowls for you to lave it upon your body. In the corners of the inner room there are ſmall retiring-chambers; in one of which there is frequently a ciſtern of warm water, about four feet deep, and large enough for bathing the whole body. All theſe rooms are ſurmounted by cupolas; and the inner receive their light from ſmall openings in their domes, which are covered with glaſſes. The outer room receives its light, not only from the lanthorn of its dome, but alſo from windows. Some few bagnios are ſolely for the men, others are appropriated to the women only; yet the generality of them admit both ſexes, though at different times; that is, the men in the forenoon, and women in the afternoon.

When a man goes into the hot room, the firſt thing

he does is to apply the *dewa* (*t*), (or medicine for taking off the hair), to the pubis and armpits. This is ſuffered to remain till the hair is quite looſe, and then muſt be immediately waſhed clean away with great care. After this, one of the ſervants of the bagnio begins with chaffing, or kneading violently, firſt the tops of the ſhoulders, and then by degrees the whole body. When he comes to the hand, he pulls the joints of the fingers, ſo as to make each crack ſeparately; then laying the perſon on his back, with his arms acroſs his breaſt, he raiſes him forcibly by the back part of the neck, ſo as to make the greateſt part of the vertebræ crack. He then chaffs the back a little more, and, throwing a quantity of warm water over the whole body, rubs him hard with a bag made of a ſort of coarſe camelot, which is drawn over the ſervant's hand, for ſome time. He is next rubbed over with a ſoap-lather; and the whole being waſhed clean off, he puts one towel round his middle, another round his head, and perhaps a third over his ſhoulders; in which manner he goes out to the great room, where he generally ſmokes a pipe, drinks coffee, and perhaps eats ſome fruit, before he dreſſes.

(*t*) Compoſed of 720 drachms of quick-lime, and 90 drachms of orpiment powdered. This they moiſten a little at the time of uſing.

The

The women having the additional trouble of combing and waſhing, as well as unplaiting and plaiting their hair, beſides very frequently that of a number of children to waſh, remain generally in the hot room for a conſiderable time; but refreſh themſelves at intervals, by going out into the other rooms, where they ſmoke, converſe, and drink coffee, with one or other of the various parties that are commonly there. Every company of two or three are attended by an old woman, whoſe buſineſs it is to rub and waſh them; but do not chaff and crack their joints as the men, and their bag for rubbing is much finer. They alſo uſe the *dewa*.

Each company, generally ſpeaking, has its collation, which they eat in the middle room before dreſſing: and as the bagnio is the principal place where they have an opportunity of ſhowing their fine cloaths, ſeeing a number of company, or enjoying the freedom of converſation, though with their own ſex only, it is not to be wondered that they are very fond of it, though their entertainment may not be ſo elegant as *Europeans* might expect.

The firſt time a woman of the country (whether *Chriſtian*, *Turk*, or *Jew*) goes to the bagnio after child-

bearing, ſhe muſt have what they call the *ſhdood*; which is thus performed. She is ſet down in one of the waſhing-places of the inner room, and the mid-wife rubs her over with a compoſition of ginger, pepper, nutmegs, and other ſpices, made into a ſort of ointment, or rather electuary, with honey. In this manner ſhe ſits for ſome time, the other women in the mean while ſinging and warbling with their voices in a particular tone, which is their uſual way of rejoicing in this country. After this the lady is waſhed clean, and the ceremony finiſhed. This they imagine ſtrengthens them, and prevents a great many diſorders that would otherwiſe enſue after delivery; and they uſe it alſo after recovery from any very ſevere fit of ſickneſs.

The people here have no notion of the benefit of exerciſe, either for the preſervation of health, or curing diſeaſes; and it is with reluctance that they uſe much, either for buſineſs or pleaſure. To walk or ride to the gardens once or twice a-week at the proper ſeaſons, is as much as moſt of them do for the laſt mentioned purpoſe; and the other is different, according to the nature of their employments.

The people of condition, and their dependents, ſhould however be excepted in ſome inſtances, they

being commonly very active on horſeback, and in ſporting, or the *jareed* (*u*), uſing very violent exerciſe. This however is but ſeldom, and hardly compenſates for the time they ſpend in that indolent indulgence, of lolling on their divans, which is the way the generality paſs much the greateſt part of their time.

As they have no coaches, perſons of condition ride on horſeback in the city, with a number of ſervants walking before them, according to their rank; which, though it may not be ſo convenient in bad weather, has certainly a more manly, if not a grander appearance, than our coaches. The ladies, even of the greateſt figure, are obliged to walk on foot, both in the city, and when they go to any garden, if it is but at a moderate diſtance. In longer journies, the women of rank are carried by mules in a litter, cloſe covered up; and thoſe of inferior condition on theſe occaſions are commonly ſtowed one on each ſide of a mule, in a ſort of covered cradles.

Moſt of the natives go to bed in good time, and riſe early in the morning. They ſleep in their drawers, and

(*u*) *Jareed* is a kind of javelin, or ſmall ſtick, about two feet and a half long, which they learn to throw very dextrouſly, ſo as to go pointed as a dart. The exerciſe here meant is the throwing this when on horſeback, a mock-fight with this weapon being a common entertainment: and it is ſurpriſing to ſee with what dexterity they manage their horſes, ſo as to avoid running one againſt another, when numbers are galloping ſeemingly in the greateſt diſorder.

at leaſt one or two waiſtcoats, and ſome of them in winter in their furs. Their bed conſiſts of a matraſs laid on the floor, and over this a ſheet (in winter a carpet, or ſome ſuch woollen covering), the other ſheet being ſowed to the quilt. A divan-cuſhion often ſerves for a bolſter and pillow; though ſome have a bolſter and pillow as we have. When the time for repoſe draws nigh, they ſit down on this matraſs, and ſmoke their pipe, till they find themſelves ſleepy; then they lay themſelves down, and leave their women or ſervants to cover them when aſleep; and many of the people of faſhion are lulled to reſt by ſoft muſic, or ſtories told out of the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, or ſome other book of the ſame kind, which their women are taught to repeat for this purpoſe. If they happen to wake in the night, they ſit up, fill their pipe, have a diſh of coffee made, and ſometimes, eſpecially in the long winter-nights, eat ſome of their ſweet paſtry, and ſo ſit till they drop aſleep again. In the ſummer their beds are made in their court-yard, or on the houſe-top; in the winter they chuſe for their bed-chamber the ſmalleſt and loweſt-roofed room on the ground-floor. There is always a lamp burning, and often one or two pans of charcoal; which ſometimes proves of bad conſequence even to them, and would certainly ſuffocate ſuch as have not been accuſtomed to this bad practice.

The coffee-houſes are only frequented by the vulgar. The maſters of theſe houſes have often, for the entertainment of their cuſtomers, a concert of muſic, a ſtory-teller, and, in time of *Ramadan* particularly, an obſcene, low kind of puppet-ſhow, and ſometimes tumblers and jugglers; and theſe, properly ſpeaking, are all their public diverſions.

Their amuſements within doors are playing at cheſs, in which they are very expert, and a ſort of backgammon, both borrowed from the *Perſians*; draughts, mankala, tabuduk, and the play of the ring, as they call it, which is what the great men often amuſe themſelves with in the winter-evenings. It conſiſts merely in gueſſing what coffee-cup, out of a number that are placed on a large ſalver, the ring is hid under. They have ſeveral engaged in the play on each ſide; and the parties that win have the privilege of blacking the faces of their antagoniſts, putting fools caps on their heads, and making them ſtand before them while they ſing *extempore* ſongs in their own praiſe, and in deriſion of the loſers. But it is only their ſervants, or ordinary people, that they treat in this manner; and ſome of theſe, eſpecially if they have any turn to buffoonry, are always of the party on purpoſe.

 Though

Though ſome Chriſtians have learned of the *Europeans* to play for money ; yet theſe games are only uſed by the *Turks* for amuſement, and chiefly to paſs the long winter-evenings. Sometimes, 'tis true, they will go ſo far as to play for an entertainment.

Dancing is not, as in *Europe*, reckoned an accompliſhment for people of faſhion, and is ſcarce practiſed, even among the vulgar, but by ſuch as make a trade of it. Their dexterity does not conſiſt in agility, but chiefly in the motion of the arms and body, putting themſelves in different attitudes, many of which (particularly of the women) are none of the moſt decent. Their manner is not ill deſcribed by *Juvenal* (*x*).

At their feſtivals they have alſo wreſtlers as a part of their entertainment. They have ſtill a reſemblance to the *athletæ* of the ancients, in anointing their naked bodies, having nothing on but a pair of breeches, and ſtrut and vaunt ſo much at their entry as ſeems to promiſe great matters ; but they make but very ſorry figures in their performance.

(*x*) Forſitan expectes ut Gaditana canoro
Incipiat prurire choro plauſuque probatæ
Ad terram tremulo deſcendant clune puellæ. Juv. ſat. xi. l. 162.

I ſhould

I ſhould not omit among their amuſements to mention buffoons, who are the conſtant attendants at all merry-makings, and without whom their mirth and converſation would ſoon languiſh, or conclude.

The muſic of the country is of two ſorts; one for the field, the other for the chamber. The firſt makes part of the retinue of the *baſhaws*, and other great military officers, and is uſed alſo in their garriſons. It conſiſts of a ſort of hautboy (*y*), ſhorter, but ſhriller than ours; trumpets (*z*), cymbals (*a*), large drums (*b*), the upper head of which is beat upon with a heavy drumſtick, the lower with a ſmall ſwitch. A *vizir-baſhaw* has nine of theſe large drums, while a *baſhaw of two tails* has but eight, the diſtinction by which the muſic of one may be known from that of the other. Beſides theſe, they have ſmall drums (*c*), beat after the manner of our kettle-drums. This muſic at a diſtance has a tolerable good effect.

Their chamber-muſic conſiſts of a dulcimer (*d*), guittar (*e*), derviſes flute (*f*), blown in a very particular man-

(*y*) Zumr.

(*z*) Napheer.

(*a*) Snooge.

(*b*) Tabble.

(*c*) Nakara.

(*d*) Santeer.

(*e*) Tamboor.

(*f*) Naii.

ner;

ner; *Arab* fiddle (*g*), a couple of ſmall drums, and the diff (*h*), which ſerves chiefly to beat time to the voice, the worſt of all their muſic; for they bellow ſo hideouſly, that it ſpoils what without it would be in ſome degree harmonious. This diff is a hoop, (ſometimes with pieces of braſs fixed in it to make a jingling) over which a piece of parchment is diſtended. It is beat with the fingers, and is the true tympanum of the ancients; as appears from its figure in ſeveral relievos, repreſenting the orgies of *Bacchus*, and rites of *Cybele*. It is worth obſerving, that, according to *Juvenal*, the *Romans* had this inſtrument firſt from hence (*i*). They alſo have a kind of flute, like the ancient *ſyrinx*; but it is not much uſed among them, there being but few that can play upon it.

Beſides the above mentioned inſtruments, they have likewiſe a ſort of bagpipe, which numbers of idle fellows play upon round the ſkirts of the town, making it a pretence to aſk a preſent of ſuch as paſs.

(*g*) Kamanjee.

(*h*) Diff.

(*i*) Jampridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
Et linguam & mores, & cum tibicine chordas
Obliquas necnon gentilia tympana ſecum
Vexit. Juv. ſat. iii. l. 62.



Miller, Sc.

Though they underſtand the different meaſures in muſic, and have names for them; yet they have no method of writing the notes. They learn entirely by the ear; yet it is obſervable, that when ſeveral perſons play together they keep time very exactly. They have neither baſs, nor other different parts in muſic, all playing the ſame.

The print annexed repreſents a *Turkiſh* concert, drawn from the life; in which care has been taken alſo to ſhow, through a window, the inner court-yard of a houſe, with the little garden, fountain, *&c.* and through another is ſeen part of a moſque, with the minaret, from whence the *imaums* call the people to prayers. The dreſs of the performers alſo ſhow the different kinds wore by the ordinary people, according to their ſect, *&c.* The firſt, who beats the diff, repreſents that of an ordinary *Turk*; the next a ſlovenly ordinary Chriſtian; the middle figure is a Derviſe; the fourth is a Chriſtian of a middle rank, playing upon the *Arab* fiddle. What is peculiar in his dreſs, is, that the ſaſh of the turbant is ſtrip'd with blue, and his ſlippers red. The laſt is an ordinary fellow, beating the ſmall drums with his fingers, as they often do, inſtead of drumſticks. His head-dreſs is ſuch as is worn by many *Janizaries*, and commonly by

by the *Arabgarlees*, a race of *Armenians*, who attend upon the *Europeans*.

Whatever figure the inhabitants of this country made formerly in literature, they are at preſent very ignorant. Many *baſhaws*, and even farmers of the cuſtoms, and conſiderable merchants, cannot either read or write. It muſt be obſerved, however, that their youth of late years are better taught than formerly; though, even at this time, their education ſeldom extends farther than juſt to read a little of the Koran, and write a common letter, except ſuch as are bred to the law or divinity, which are cloſely allied in this country. The profeſſors of both uſually pretend likewiſe to ſome ſkill in phyſic. In the time I lived there, only one inhabitant of the place underſtood enough of aſtronomy to be able to calculate the time of an eclipſe; for which he was looked upon as a very extraordinary perſon. Numbers there are who imagine they underſtand judicial aſtrology, in which the natives have great faith: but it would take up too much time even ſo much as to mention their various ſuperſtitions in this and many other reſpects.

In the city there are a great number of colleges, but very little taught in them; they being generally built by ſuch as have raiſed great eſtates by oppreſſion, and other bad

bad means, and are intended by the founders, partly as an atonement for their wickedneſs, and partly to ſecure an eſtate in the family, their deſcendents being commonly appointed curators of theſe endowments, and ſeldom fail to apply to their own private uſe what ſeemed intended for public benefit; and thus the ſchool ſoon runs to decay. Many of theſe have a ſort of library belonging to them, and a few private men among the learned have ſome books; but theſe are very rarely good for much, and are kept more through vanity, than for any uſe they either make of them themſelves, or ſuffer to be made of them by others.

Though the *Turks* are predeſtinarians, they are taught however to believe, that tho' God has afflicted mankind with diſeaſes; yet he has ſent them alſo the remedies, and they are therefore to uſe the proper means for their recovery: ſo that practitioners in phyſic are here well eſteemed, and very numerous. Theſe are chiefly native Chriſtians, and a few *Jews*. The *Turks* ſeldom make this their profeſſion. Not one of the natives, however, of any ſect is allowed to practiſe without a licence from the *Hakeem Baſhee*; but a few ſequins are ſufficient to procure this to the moſt ignorant; and ſuch moſt of them are egregiouſly, for they have no colleges in which any branch of phyſic is taught: and as the preſent conſtitution of their government renders the diſſec-

tion of human bodies impracticable, and that of brutes is a thing of which they never think, they have a very imperfect idea of the ſituation of the parts, or their functions.

Of the uſe of chemiſtry in medicine they are totally ignorant; but now and then one amongſt them juſt acquires a ſmattering enough of alchemy to beggar his family by it.

Many of them are brought up under maſters who live by the profeſſion of phyſic; but theſe are ſeldom capable of teaching them much; and, to conceal their own ignorance the more effectually, they commonly pretend to a number of ſecrets not to be diſcloſed: ſo that ſuch of them as know any thing, muſt obtain it by their own reading and obſervation. But to the latter they are ſeldom much indebted, as they look upon whatever they find in any book as an eſtabliſhed fact, and not to be by them contradicted, however oppoſite it may appear to their own experience.

The books they have amongſt them are ſome of the *Arabian* writers; *Ebenſina* in particular, whoſe authority is indiſputable with them. They have likewiſe ſome tranſlations of *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Dioſcorides*, and a few other ancient *Greek* writers. But their copies are in general

neral miſerably incorrect. Hence it may eaſily be ſeen, that the ſtate of phyſic among the natives in this country, as well as every other ſcience, is at a very low ebb, and that it is far from being in a way of improvement.

But, ignorant as they are in regard to phyſic, they are great maſters in temporiſing, and know how to ſuit a plauſible theory to the patient's way of thinking; in doing which they ſcruple not to quote the authority of *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, and *Ebenſina*, in ſupport of opinions the moſt ridiculous and abſurd.

It is from the pulſe alone that they pretend, and are expected to diſcover all diſeaſes, and alſo pregnancy: from their confidence in which laſt they are daily the death of numbers of infants, by perſuading the women that their complaints are from obſtructions, and giving them medicines accordingly; while many others, under real diſeaſes, are amuſed with the hopes of pregnancy till paſt recovery.

Their practice is very trifling in moſt caſes, and commonly adapted rather to ſuit the opinion of the ſick, and thoſe about them, than the cure of the diſeaſe. While they apprehend the ſick to be in no danger, they attend cloſe, and give quantities of medicines; but, as

ſoon as they think they are in danger, they do not go near them unleſs ſent for, and then give no medicines, but adviſe the relations to uſe ſome trifling things; for which indeed they have ſome reaſon, for commonly the laſt medicine taken is held to be the cauſe of the patient's death.

What has been ſaid with regard to practitioners in phyſic, relates ſolely to the natives; for the *Europeans*, of whom there are ſeveral, practiſe in their own way, and are greatly reſpected by the inhabitants; though, partly to ſave their money, and partly from a notion of their giving violent medicines, they ſeldom apply to them, till they have tried their own doctors to no purpoſe.

Though their bards are the laſt mentioned, yet they are far from being the leaſt worthy of notice; for at times a poetical genius ſhows himſelf among them, and produces ſome things which they greatly eſteem.

A particular deſcription of their dreſs, as it would be foreign to my purpoſe, ſo it would carry me beyond my propoſed limits. Some tolerable idea of it may be gathered from Plate XIV. XV. and XVII. (*k*). All that I ſhall

(*k*) Explanation of Plate XV. The windows are repreſented as opening on the outer court-yards of a great houſe, where the colonade, or gallery, and ſtair-caſe, are eaſily


J. Mynde sc.

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ſhall ſay, therefore, on this head is, that, notwithſtanding their peculiar attachment to ancient cuſtoms, they are of late become not a little extravagant in this article. And though their faſhions do not alter ſo quick as in *Europe*, yet they do alter, and that not ſeldom. Such of their ſingularities, however, in reſpect to dreſs and ornament, as ſeem more immediately to regard their health, it may be proper to mention.

Some of the old men dye their beards, and the old women their hair, of a red colour, with henna, which gives them a very whimſical appearance; and many of

eaſily diſtinguiſhed. In the front of the picture, the Turkiſh method of decorating their rooms with Arab inſcriptions, painting and carving, is exhibited. The carpet, matraſs, and cuſhions, denote the divan properly furniſhed; in the neareſt corner of which ſits a *kadee*, ſmoking the nargeery after the Perſian manner. He is dreſſed in what they call a *ferragee*, which is lined with fur, and has wide ſleeves. This dreſs, though moſt commonly worn by the lawyers, is alſo ſometimes wore by other perſons of diſtinction: but the turbant is of that ſort which is peculiar to that profeſſion. In the centre ſits a *ſardar*, or aga of the Janizaries. The form of his turbant is that which belongs to the officers of that body; but that of his robe is what is wore indiſcriminately by all well-dreſſed people, only peculiar to ſuch veſts as are lined with ſhort-haired furs, as ſable, ermin, ſquirrel, &c. which they wear in the ſpring and autumn. He is drinking coffee; and before him ſtands a ſervant to receive the coffee-cup, in that dreſs, and humble, ſubmiſſive attitude in which they are accuſtomed to wait upon their maſters. In the farther corner ſits a baſhaw, ſmoking a pipe after the manner of the Turks. His turbant is in the form that all the people of faſhion in that country wear, and his robe that which conſtitutes a full dreſs in the winter; when it is lined with long-haired fur, ſuch as is taken from the ounce, foxes of different kinds, &c. The whole forms a ſcene of a Turkiſh entertainment.

Plate XVI. repreſents a Turkiſh lady of condition in the proper dreſs of Aleppo. She is repreſented as ſitting careleſsly on a divan, ſmoking a pipe, and her ſervant preſenting a diſh of coffee in the uſual manner.

the

the men dye their beards black, to conceal their age (*l*).

Few of the women paint, except among the *Jews*, and ſuch as are common proſtitutes; but they generally black their eye-brows, or rather make artificial ones, with a certain compoſition which they call *hattat* (*m*). This practice, however, is daily declining.

Upon a principle of ſtrengthening the ſight, as well as an ornament, it is become a general practice among the women, to black the inſide of their eye-lids, by applying a powder called *iſmed* (*n*). Their method of

(*l*) They have ſeveral methods of doing this; but the moſt common compoſition is the following, *viz.* Take 120 drachms of ſumach, and boil it in 360 drachms of water, to the conſumption of two-thirds of the liquor. In this decoction, when ſtrained, infuſe the following ingredients for ſome days; green vitriol, galls, allum, freſh branches of walnut-tree, of each 5 drachms. With this the beard being firſt waſhed, and well dried, is rubbed over, and the tincture ſuffered to remain on about the ſpace of an hour, after which they waſh with warm water.

(*m*) The compoſition is as follows. Put 60 drachms of oil into an earthen veſſel on a gentle fire; and, when it begins to boil, throw in by degrees 60 drachms of galls: cover the veſſel with a ſmooth ſtone, and let it remain on the fire till the galls become of a black, burnt colour. It is then to be removed from the fire, and what is found ſticking to the cover being taken off, mixed with the finer part of what remains in the veſſel. To this muſt be added the following ingredients, finely powdered, crude ſal. ammoniac 20 drachms, æſ. uſt. 20 drachms, henna 120 drachms: the whole, by kneading with the hands, is formed into little pieces or tablets. It is applied with a little bit of wet ſtick.

(*n*) This is made of a mineral ſubſtance, called alſo *Iſpahany*, from the place it is brought from. It appears to be a rich lead-ore, and is prepared by roaſting it in a quince, apple, or trufle: then it is levigated with oil of ſweet almonds on a marble-ſtone. If intended to ſtrengthen the eyes, they often add flowers of olibanum or amber.

 doing

doing it is by a cylindrical piece of ſilver, ſteel, or ivory, about two inches long, made very ſmooth, and about the ſize of a common probe. This they wet with water, in order that the powder may ſtick to it; and applying the middle part horizontally to the eye, they ſhut the eye-lids upon it, and ſo drawing it through between them, it blacks the inſide, leaving a narrow black rim all round the edge. This is ſometimes practiſed by the men, but is then regarded as foppiſh.

Another ſingular method of adorning themſelves the women have, which is, by dying their feet and hands with henna; which is brought in great quantities from *Egypt*, chiefly for that purpoſe, as the practice is general amongſt all ſects and conditions. The common way is only to dye the tips of the fingers and toes, and ſome few ſpots upon the hands and feet, and leave them of a dirty yellow colour, the natural tincture from the henna, which to a *European* looks very diſagreeable. But the more polite manner is to have the greateſt part of the hands and feet ſtained in form of roſes, and various figures, and the dye made of a very dark green (*o*). This however, after ſome days, begins

(*o*) The method of applying the henna is thus. They take ſome of the henna in powder, and making it into a paſte with water, roll or ſpin it out into ſmall threads; then they take a piece of leaven, and with a rolling-pin roll it out into a very thin cake, which they cut out into proper forms, for covering the hands, feet, fingers,

begins to change, and at laft looks as nafty as the other.

The women in fome of the villages, and all the *Arabs* and *Chinganas* (*o*), wear a large filver or gold ring through the external cartilage of their right noftril. I have feen fome of at leaft an inch and an half diameter. It is ufual for thefe people likewife, by way of ornament, to mark their under-lip, and fometimes their breafts and arms with a blue colour. This is done by pricking the part all over with a needle, and then rubbing it with a certain powder, which leaves a diftinct and indelible mark, like that which one fo often fees among the failors and common people in *England*.

fingers, and toes; and upon this the threads of the henna-pafte are placed in the forms they intend to imprint upon the parts. A piece of the henna-pafte is applied to the tip of each finger and toe; and then the pieces of leaven-cake, prepared as above, are tied on to the different parts they are intended for, and fuffered to remain there for two or three hours; at the expiration of which all is taken off, and the mark of the feveral figures made with the henna are found imprinted on the parts to which they were applied. They then cover the whole hands and feet with a pafte made of wheat-flour, a fmall proportion of crude fal ammoniac, and a little quicklime, with a fufficient quantity of water, which in about half an hour turns all the parts that had been before dyed of a dirty red or yellow, with the henna, into a fort of black, or rather very dark green colour.

(*p*) Chinganas are a race of people, who are generally efteemed to be the fame with our Gypfies. They very much refemble Arabs, and, like them, live under tents; but they are not acknowledged by them, or efteemed orthodox Moflems. They are extremely poor, and fome few are lodged in tents round the fkirts of the town all the year round, and hire themfelves for labourers, and other menial offices; but the greateft number come thither in the fpring from all parts, to affift in reaping the corn.

With

With refpect to the people in general, thefe remarks may be fufficient. But as, in their manner of living, the *Turks* differ from the Chriftians, and the *Jews* from both, it may not be improper to take a view of each.

To begin with the *Turks*, who are the moft numerous; fuch as can afford, and dare fhow it, live well, and are far from being the abftemious people that many imagine them to be. As foon as they get up in the morning, they breakfaft on fried eggs, cheefe, honey, leban, *&c.* About eleven o'clock in the forenoon in winter, and rather earlier in fummer, they dine. Their table is round, and as well as their difhes, is made either of copper tinned, or for *bafhaws*, and other perfons of high diftinction, of filver. It is placed upon a ftool about a foot or fourteen inches high. A piece of red cloth, cut in a round form, is fpread upon the divan under the table, to prevent that from being foiled; and a long piece of filk-ftuff is laid round, to cover the knees of fuch as fit at the table, which has no covering but the victuals. Pickles, fallads, fmall bafons of leban, bread, and fpoons, are difpofed in proper order round the edges. The middle is for the difhes, which (among the great people) are brought in one by one; and, after each perfon has ate a little, they are changed. Their fingers ferve them for knives and forks; but for

liquids they are obliged to have ſpoons, which are made of wood, horn, or tortoiſe-ſhell, for ſilver or gold is not permitted them for that purpoſe by their religion. The firſt diſh is generally a ſort of broth, or ſoup (*q*), and the laſt pilaw. The intermediate diſhes, which, generally ſpeaking, are numerous, conſiſt of mutton cut into ſmall pieces, and roaſted (*r*), or ſtewed with herbs and cicers (*ſ*); ſtewed pigeons, fowls, or other birds, which are commonly ſtuffed with rice and ſpices. A whole lamb, ſtuffed with rice, almonds, raiſins, piſtaches, &c. and ſtewed, is a favourite diſh with them (*t*). Rice, and minced meat, wrapped up in vine-leaves (*u*), beet, endive, borrage, &c. or ſtuffed into cucumbers (*x*), mad apples (*y*) (badinjans), gourds, quinces, &c. and ſtewed, they are very fond of, and call *mahſhee*, in *Turkiſh dolmah*, with the name of the enveloping vegetable added, as *badinjan mahſhee*, &c. Paſtry, both with meat, and of the ſweet or fruit kind, they would make very well, if the badneſs of their butter did not ſpoil them. A large pilaw, with a diſh of ſweet ſtarch (*z*), which they ſometimes eat with it, comes laſt, excepting the *khuſhaf*; which is a very thin ſyrup, with cur-

(*q*) Shorba.
(*r*) Kabab.
(*ſ*) Yahny.
(*t*) Kharoof Mahſhee.
(*u*) Yaprak.
(*x*) Kheiar Maſhſee.
(*y*) Badinjan Mahſhee.
(*z*) Paloofa.

rans,

rans, raiſins, dried apricots, piſtaches, ſlices of pears, apples, or the like, ſwimming in it; and of this each perſon takes a large ſpoonful, with ſpoons brought in with it on purpoſe, and finiſhes the repaſt. Water is their liquor at table, and after dinner they drink coffee. Almoſt all their diſhes are either greaſy with fat, or butter pretty high-ſeaſoned with ſalt and ſpices; many of them made ſour with verjuice, pomegranate, or lemon-juice; and onions and garlick often complete the ſeaſoning.

They ſup early, that is, about five o'clock in the winter, and ſix in the ſummer, in much the ſame manner that they dine; and in winter, as they often viſit one another, and ſit up late, they have a collation of *kennaſy* (*a*), or other ſweet diſhes.

In the ſummer their breakfaſt commonly conſiſts of fruits; and, beſides dinner and ſupper, they often, within the compaſs of the day, eat water-melons, cucumbers, and other fruits, according to the ſeaſon.

It is to be obſerved, that they are not ſo regular in their times of eating as the *Europeans*: and though it

(*a*) *Kennaſy* is a mixture of flour and water, made juſt thin enough to run through the holes of a veſſel they have on purpoſe, held over a hot copper plate, which dries it quickly; ſo that it has the appearance of a number of threads. This is mixed with butter and honey, and baked in the oven.

ſhould happen that they are but juſt roſe from table, they cannot withſtand the invitation of another company, but ſit down and eat gain with them.

The common people have no ſuch variety as has been before deſcribed. Bread, dibbs, leban, butter, rice, and a very little mutton, make the chief of their food in the winter; as rice, bread, cheeſe, and fruits, do in the ſummer. Their principal meal is in the evening, when they return to their families from the exerciſe of their reſpective occupations.

Through the whole of the month of *Ramadan* (*b*), they faſt from the dawn of day till ſunſet, and do not either eat or ſmoke: but, as ſoon as the ſun is down, they eat a hearty meal; and, ſuch as can afford to ſleep in the day, keep eating and drinking the greateſt part of the night, living more luxuriouſly than at other times, and generally ſpending as much money in that one, as in any other two months in the year: but the poor labourers, or thoſe whoſe buſineſs calls them abroad in

(*b*) The faſt of *Ramadan* happens ſucceſſively in every ſeaſon of the year: for as the Turks keep the lunar months, without any allowance, as the Jews have, to make them correſpond with the ſeaſons, ſo they loſe about eleven days in every ſolar year; and by this means the month of *Ramadan* anticipates about that number of days every year. In other affairs, that are requiſite to fall at particular ſeaſons, as farming their duties on tobacco, &c. they obſerve the Greek months, which correſpond to the Julian calendar.

the day, ſuffer a great deal during this faſt, more eſpecially when it happens in the ſummer.

Though wine and ſpirits are only drank by the irreligious and licentious among the *Turks*, yet the number of theſe is more than what from appearance one would apprehend: for as theſe liquors are prohibited by their religion, they chiefly drink in ſecret at their gardens, or privately in the night; and, if they once begin, they generally drink to great exceſs whenever they can come at liquor.

By their religion they are obliged to waſh before their prayers, which are five times in the twenty-four hours (*c*), and alſo every time they eaſe nature. As they eat chiefly with their fingers, they are likewiſe under a neceſſity to waſh after every meal, and the more cleanly do it before meals alſo. Beſides, every time they cohabit with their women, they muſt go to the bagnio before they can ſay their prayers; ſo that they are almoſt all day long dabbling in water.

(*c*) *Sallah il Subh*, at day-break.
Sallah il Dohr, at noon.
Sallah il Aſſr. The common opinion is, that this praying-time is mid-way between noon and ſunſet; but their true calculation, I have been told, is as long after noon as half the diſtance of time between *Sallah il Subh* and *Sallah il Dohr* amounts to.
Sallah il Muggreb, at ſunſet.
Sallah il Aſhie, at an hour and a half after ſunſet.

Though

Though by law, or rather from an implied toleration (*d*), they are allowed four wives, and as many concubines, or more properly female-ſlaves, as they can or care to maintain; yet as they are obliged to pay money for their wives, few of any rank have more than two; the poorer ſort have ſeldom more than one, and hardly ever a concubine. Thoſe of middling circumſtances rarely exceed three or four; though ſome I have known, of greater opulence, have kept forty, excluſive of thoſe employed in the menial offices of the family. It may appear ſtrange how ſuch a number ſhould agree tolerably well together; and in fact the maſter of the family hath very frequently enough to do to keep the peace among them. But if we conſider, that they are accuſtomed from their infancy to a ſervile obedience, that the huſband can at pleaſure divorce his wife without aſſigning any cauſe, and ſell ſuch of his ſlaves as he has had no children by, it will not appear ſo extraordinary that they live together in a tolerable degree of harmony. On the other hand, the wife has alſo a check upon him; for if he divorces his wife, it is attended with expence, as he muſt not only loſe all the money ſhe at firſt coſt him, but

(*d*) The Koran expreſsly ſays, that they ſhall have but four women, whether wives or concubines (Sale's Koran, ch. iv. p. 60.); and moſt of the learned among them know this ſtrictly to be their law: but what I have mentioned above being the common practice, the far greater part of the people believe it to be lawful. See Sale's Koran, Preliminary Diſcourſe, § 6. p. 133.

there

there is generally a ſum equal to that ſtipulated by the contract, to be paid in caſe he ſhould at any time divorce her.

In this country marriages are commonly brought about by the ladies: and the mothers, in order to find out a proper wife for their ſons, take all opportunities of introducing themſelves into company where they expect to have a ſight of a young woman who may be diſengaged; and, when they have met with one they think will be agreeable, they propoſe to the mother a match between her and the young man. This puts the family upon enquiring into his character and circumſtances; and, if matters are likely to be adjuſted, ſhe is formally demanded of her parents by the father, the price is fixed that he is to pay for her, and a licence is procured from the *kadè*, for ſuch a perſon to marry ſuch a woman: each of the young folks then appoint a proxy, who meet with the *imaum*, and ſeveral of the male relations; and, after witneſſes have been examined to prove thoſe are the proxies regularly appointed, he aſks the one, If he is willing to buy the bride for ſuch a ſum of money? and the other, If he is ſatisfied with the ſum? To which having received anſwers in the affirmative, he joins their hands; and the money being paid, the bargain is concluded with a prayer out of the Koran.

 The

The bridegroom is at liberty after this to take his bride home whenever he thinks proper ; and the day being fixed, he ſends a meſſage to her family, acquainting them with it. The money which he paid for her, is laid out in furniture for one chamber, and cloaths and jewels, or gold ornaments for the bride, whoſe father makes ſome addition, according to his circumſtances, which are ſent with great pomp to the bridegroom's houſe three days before the wedding. He invites, at the ſame time, all his friends and acquaintance, and, if a man in power, a great many others, for all who are invited ſend preſents, whether they think proper to go or not. Rejoicings are made, and a ſort of open houſe, is kept for ſeveral days preceding the wedding. The women, on the day appointed, go from the bridegroom's to the bride's houſe, and bring her home to his, accompanied by her mother, and other female relations, where each ſex make merry in ſeparate apartments till night. The men then dreſs the bridegroom, and give notice to the women ; upon which he is introduced into the court-yard of the womens apartment, and there met by his own female relations, who dance and ſing before him to the ſtair's foot of the bride's apartment, who is brought half way down ſtairs to receive him, being veil'd with a piece of red gauſe, and often, if young, eſpecially her forehead and cheeks,

cheeks covered with leaf-gold, cut into various forms. When he has conducted her up ſtairs, they are left to themſelves (*d*).

They have a few black ſlaves, which are commonly brought from *Æthiopia*, by way of *Cairo*; but the greater part of their ſlaves are white, being moſtly furniſhed from *Georgia*, or ſuch as are taken in war; and the beauty of a male-ſlave enhances the value as much as it does that of a female, occaſioned by the frequency among them of a crime not to be named. When I mention their ſlaves, it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that they are generally very well treated, and, provided they behave as they ought, very often marry their maſters daughters, and inherit their whole fortunes.

The *Turks* of *Aleppo* being very jealous, keep their women as much at home as they can; ſo that it is but ſeldom they are allowed to viſit each other. Neceſſity however obliges the huſband to ſuffer them to go often to the bagnio, and *Mondays* and *Thurſdays* are a ſort of licenced days for them to viſit the tombs of their deceaſed relations; which furniſhing them with an opportunity of walking abroad in the gardens or fields, they have ſo contrived, that almoſt every *Thurſday* in

(*d*) The tokens of virginity are expected by all ſects in this country, but more indecently expoſed by the Turks than any other.

the ſpring bears the name of ſome particular *ſheih* (*d*), whoſe tomb they muſt viſit on that day. By this means the greateſt part of the *Turkiſh* women of the city get abroad to breathe the freſh air at ſuch ſeaſons, unleſs confined (as is not uncommon) to their houſes by order of the *baſhaw*, and ſo deprived even of that little freedom which cuſtom had procured them from their huſbands. When the women go abroad, they wear white veils, ſo managed that nothing appears but their eyes, and a ſmall part of the noſe. They are uſually in large companies, and have always either an old woman or a young lad for a guard.

The *haram*, or women's apartment, among the people of faſhion, is guarded by a black eunuch, or young boy. And though neceſſity obliges many of the inferior people to truſt their wives out of doors, yet ſome are locked up till the huſbands return; ſo that the utmoſt care in that way is taken among them to prevent a breach of the marriage-vow. But where there are no ties of love or virtue, one may eaſily conceive that others prove ineffectual; and how far affection has place among them, may be gueſſed from what has been already mentioned in regard to choice: or at leaſt when to this is added, that it is a kind of reproach

(*d*) *Sheih* here ſignifies a ſaint, or holy man; but the name is alſo applied to the head perſon in a village.

among

among them to be thought ſond of their women, or to ſhew them much tenderneſs or reſpect; the beſt of them being only treated as upper ſervants, and often abuſed and drove about by the very eunuchs or boys bought or hired to look after them.

When a *Turk* dies, the women immediately fall a ſhrieking, (a practice followed by all the natives) and continue ſo to do till the body is buried; which however is diſpatched as ſoon as poſſible, for they never keep it longer than is abſolutely neceſſary for acquainting the relations who live in town. The firſt thing done is to waſh the corpſe upon a large table, which every *hara* (*e*) has for this purpoſe: they next ſtop all the natural paſſages with cotton, to prevent any moiſture from oozing out, as this would render the body unclean; then wrapping it up in a clean cotton-cloth, they lay it in a kind of coffin, much in the form of ours, only that the lid riſes with a ledge in the middle, and at the head there is a wooden battoon, about a foot long, that ſtands up, on which the proper head-dreſs of the deceaſed is placed, if a man; but if a woman, it is not her head-dreſs, but an old-faſhioned one, flat on top like a trencher, and over it is thrown a handkerchief. The middle part of the pall is compoſed of a ſmall piece of

(*e*) *Hara* is the general name given to the different diviſions of the city, which anſwers to our word *pariſh*.

the old covering of the holy houſe at *Mecca*, the reſt of it being of no particular colour or ſtuff. Over the pall are laid ſome of the deceaſed's beſt cloaths.

When the corpſe is carried out, a number of *ſheihs*, with their tattered banners, walk firſt, next come the male-friends, and after them the corpſe, carried with the head foremoſt, upon mens ſhoulders. The bearers are relieved very often, for every paſſenger thinks it meritorious to lend ſome little help on ſuch ſolemn occaſions. The neareſt male-relations immediately follow, and the women cloſe the proceſſion with dreadful ſhrieks, while the men all the way are ſinging prayers out of the Koran. Thus they proceed to a moſque; where the bier is ſet down in the court-yard, and a ſervice ſaid by the *imaum:* after which it is carried on in the ſame order as before to the burying-place; of which there is but one that is public within the city, the others being all abroad in the fields.

The graves lie eaſt and weſt, and are lined with ſtone. The corpſe is taken out of the bier, and put in a poſture between ſitting and lying on the right-ſide, with the head to the weſtward, ſo that the face may be to the ſouth, that is, towards *Mecca*; a ſmall portion of earth being put behind the body to keep it ſteady, the grave is covered with long ſtones, which go acroſs,

and prevent the earth they put over from falling in upon the corpſe. The *imaum* throws on the firſt handful of earth, ſaying at the ſame time a prayer for the ſoul of the deceaſed (*f*), and exhorting ſuch as hear him to be mindful of their end. After him every one preſent throws alſo a handful of earth, ſaying, God be merciful unto the deceaſed perſon. This done, the grave is filled up. At each end of their graves is ſet up a ſtone, upon which are commonly wrote ſome prayers, and the name of the perſon there interred. Some have the upper part of the head-ſtone cut into the form of turbant for a man, or an old-faſhioned ſort of head-dreſs if a woman; and as they never open the old graves in leſs than ſeven years, or ſeldom ſo ſoon, their cemetaries occupy a very conſiderable ſpace round the city.

The neareſt relations go to pray at the grave on the third, ſeventh, and fortieth days, as alſo that day

(*f*) This ſervice in Engliſh may be rendered thus. " O man, from the earth " thou wert at firſt created, and to the earth thou doſt now return. This grave " being the firſt ſtep in thy progreſs to the manſions of the other world, if in thy " actions thou haſt been benevolent, thou art abſolved by God; but if, on the " contrary, thou haſt not been ſo, the mercy of God is greater than all things. " But remember what thou didſt believe in this world, That God is thy Lord, " Mohammed thy Prophet, and in all the Prophets and Apoſtles, and pardon is " extenſive."

The Curds have a different ſervice; which though it does not ſo much regard the people of Aleppo, yet for its ſingularity I ſhall mention.

" If thou haſt taken, thou ſhalt give: If thou haſt done, thou ſhalt find: If " thou believeſt not, thou ſhalt ſee preſently."

twelve-

twelve-month, after the perſon's deceaſe; and on every one of thoſe days a quantity of victuals is dreſſed, and given to the poor. The women go to the tomb every *Monday* or *Thurſday*, and carry ſome flowers or green leaves to dreſs it with. They make a great ſhew of grief, often expoſtulating heavily with the dead perſon, " Why he ſhould leave them, when they had done " every thing in their power to make life agreeable to " him?" This, however, by the men is looked upon as a kind of impiety; and, if over-heard, they are chid ſeverely for it: and I muſt ſay the men generally ſet them a good example in this reſpect, by a patient acquieſcence in the loſs of their neareſt relations, and indeed ſhew a firm and ſteady fortitude under every other kind of misfortune.

The men wear no mourning; but the women put on their graveſt-coloured cloaths, and the head-dreſs is of a dark brick-duſt colour. They alſo lay aſide their jewels, and other pieces of female finery, for the ſpace of twelve months, if they mourn for their huſband, and ſix months if for their father. Theſe periods, however, they do not obſerve very ſtrictly. But before the widow marries again, ſhe muſt mourn forty days for her deceaſed huſband, without going out of the houſe, or ſpeaking to any perſon more than what is abſolutely neceſſary; and this prohibition ex-

tends

tends even to her neareſt relations. This term of forty days does not commence from the demiſe or burial; but, on the contrary, is rarely obſerved till ſeveral months after.

It would not only be foreign to my preſent purpoſe, but alſo ſuperfluous, to mention any thing particular, either in reſpect to their religion or government, eſpecially as the reader may have recourſe to ſuch pieces as expreſsly treat of theſe ſubjects. I ſhall only ſay in regard to the firſt, that they are very exact obſervers of their times of prayer, and other exterior forms; but practiſe very little the other duties enjoined by it, if you except giving alms to the poor, (of whom there are great numbers in *Aleppo)* and hoſpitality to ſtrangers; which laſt they practiſe in a very eminent degree. I remember once, in converſation with the *muftee*, who is a jocoſe old man, he told me that he had a favour to beg of me, which was, that, when I returned to *England*, I would not miſrepreſent the *Mohammedan* faith, by giving an account of it from what I had ſeen in the practice of the *Moſlems*. But, ſays he, if you will take juſt the reverſe of what you ſee daily practiſed by us, you will be pretty near the truth. I ſhall not however take the liberty to ſay that they are quite ſo bad as he repreſented them.

Their

Their military governors, as *vizir-bashaws*, &c. are not now composed of slaves, or sons of Christians, as they were formerly; but are either favourites of the *Grand Signor*, or such as will purchase their places at the highest rate, for the best bidder generally carries it; and as they pay large sums to the *Port*, and the legal income of their government is not sufficient for a quarter of their expences, they are suffered to fleece the people: and though they make some false pretence for it, and often have the cause formally tried before the *kady*; yet the veil is so thin, that it evidently appears, that *sic volo sic jubeo* is the only plea for seizing a man's whole fortune, and sometimes depriving him of life also. However, they are far from being so cruel as they were formerly.

As to their civil magistrates, or *kadys*, money goes a great way with them in their determination of law-suits, and witnesses may be always had for a trifle to prove any thing that is desired. However, there is one good thing, that ought not to be forgot, which is, their quick decision of the causes that come before them. It ought likewise to be mentioned in their praise, that they will commonly accept of less money to determine a suit in favour of the person who has right on his side, than of him who is in the wrong. The expence of a suit, which

which is 10 *per cent.* upon the ſum demanded, is paid to the judge by the perſon who carries his cauſe; which is one great encouragement to bad men to make falſe demands on ſuch as they are at enmity with, as it coſts them nothing, and the innocent man muſt pay, and that too in proportion to the weight of the injury intended him. Some *kadys*, however, when the thing is very apparent, accept of a ſmaller ſum than they are intitled to; but the falſe accuſer is never puniſhed.

The common puniſhment for ſlight offences is beating the ſoles of the feet with ſmall ſticks; and ſometimes, when they would puniſh more ſeverely, they beat alſo the back and buttocks; which laſt is the way in which they chaſtiſe the *Janizaries* and women.

For capital crimes, if the offender is a *Janizary*, he is ſtrangled; not in the way generally imagined, but by putting a cord twice round their neck, and with a piece of ſtick twiſting it in the nature of a tournequet. Other criminals are hanged, beheaded, or impaled, according to the caprice of the *baſhaw*. After all their executions, the body remains expoſed for at leaſt three ſuns.

It is a miſtaken notion, that ſuch as have been at *Mecca* may commit crimes with impunity, ſince, according to their law, they cannot be put to death. Their being *hadgys* doth not intitle them to any privilege of that nature; and, even on the road to and from *Mecca*, ſuch of the pilgrims as commit crimes are puniſhed as in other places; there being not only a *baſhaw*, but a *kady*, in the caravan on purpoſe to try them; and numbers are executed every year on their journey, as well returning as on the road thither.

The *Emeers*, or relations of *Mohammed*, diſtinguiſhed by a green ſaſh round their heads, inſtead of the white wore by the other *Moſlems*, have indeed a privilege of being tried and puniſhed by the *Nakeeb*, an *Effendy* appointed on purpoſe to preſide over them. However, the *baſhaws*, when they pleaſe, break through this cuſtom. They have a much greater benefit, by their being exempted from paying any part of the expences of the city; which, ſince the great decreaſe of trade from the diſturbances in *Perſia*, and the ruin of many of the villages by their own bad government, falls very heavy upon the people; for they are daily leſs able to pay, and the demands of the governors rather encreaſe. The Chriſtians, by the contentions between ſuch as have become *Roman Catholics*, and others that remain

of the old churches, furniſh the governors with numerous pretences of extorting large ſums of money from them; ſo that it is not extraordinary that their ruin ſhould be the fartheſt advanced.

The Chriſtians, except in their Lent or faſt-days, eat much in the ſame manner as the *Turks*; only we muſt obſerve, that they do not introduce either the ſhorba or pilaw ſo frequently at their tables. They eat more *burgle* (*g*), and leſs rice, and frequently uſe oil where the *Turks* uſe butter. The *Turkiſh huſhaf* is ſupplied by wine or ſpirits; of which many of them drink pretty liberally.

On their faſt-days, the number of which is very conſiderable (*h*), their chief ſubſiſtence is a few pot-herbs, roots,

(*g*) *Burgle* is wheat boiled, then bruiſed by a mill, ſo as to take the huſk off, then dried, and kept for uſe. The uſual way of dreſſing it is either by boiling it like rice into a pilaw, or made into balls with meat and ſpices; and, either fried or boiled, theſe balls are called *cubby*.

(*h*) The Greeks, Syrians, and Maronites, are kept upon the ſame occaſions, but differ as to the number of days. They are as follows:

	Greeks.	Syrians.	Maronites.
Soom il Kebeer, or Great Lent before Eaſter	48 days.	48 days.	48 days.
Soom il Raſùle, or Faſt of the Apoſtles -	12	12	4
Sooom il Seida, or Faſt of the Holy Virgin	15	15	15
Soom il Milaad, or Lent before Chriſtmas	40	25	20
	115	100	87

 The

roots, and pulſe, dreſſed with oil, which is ſeldom good. Fiſh is not always to be had, nor allowed by the greateſt part of them in their great Lent before *Eaſter*. Pickled green olives, or black (ripe) ones ſalted, make a conſiderable part of their food at ſuch times.

In keeping their faſts, they are generally very exact, or rather rigorous. However, if a phyſician declares their life to be in danger, the *Greeks*, *Syrians*, and *Maronites*, will often break their faſt; but the *Armenians* are for the moſt part ſo very ſtrict, that not even the preſervation of life is ſufficient to prevail with them to interrupt it ſo much as for a day. Moſt of them (*Armenians*) in the great Lent do not ſo much as eat oil.

The Armenian Lents differ conſiderably from the others, and are

Soom il Ratas - -	7 days.
Soom il Raſheiſhie - - -	7
Soom Mar Elias - - -	7
Soom il Kebeer, or Great Lent before Eaſter	48
Soom Kirkoor Saureech - -	7
Soom il Seida - - -	7
Soom il Raffa il Saleeb, or Elevation of the Croſs	7
Soom il Ajeeb il Saleeb - - -	7
Soom Sarkees - - - -	7
Soom Mar Jacob - - -	7
	111
Soom Marè Hannah il Chinkaly, which is a voluntary faſt, and all not obliged to keep it	48

Beſides theſe Lents, all the native Chriſtians keep faſt Wedneſdays and Fridays (one or two excepted) through the whole year.

The

The Chriſtian women are as cloſely veiled, though in a different manner, as the *Turkiſh* women are, when they go abroad, which the better ſort ſeldom do but to church, the bagnio, their phyſicians, or now and then to viſit a relation. Some few of them permit their wives, perhaps twice or thrice a-year, to go to the gardens; and others, though the gardens are not a mile from their houſe, never ſaw one in their lives.

Moſt of them are contracted while children by their parents. There being nothing very material in the ceremonies of the different ſects, I ſhall give the deſcription of a *Maronite* wedding, which will ſerve as a ſpecimen of all the reſt.

After the bride has been demanded, the relations of the bridegroom are invited to an entertainment at the houſe of the bride's father, in order to conſult with her relations (for the young folks themſelves have no vote in ſuch affairs, nor are ever ſeen) concerning the proper day for celebrating the wedding; and it is almoſt always agreed on for that day fortnight. On the appointed day, in the afternoon, they again go to the bride's houſe; and, having ſupped there, return to that of the bridegroom, who hitherto has not appeared, though ſome little enquiry has been made after him;

for

for he is by cuſtom obliged to hide himſelf, or at leaſt is not to be found without a ſeemingly ſtrict ſearch. When he is brought out, dreſſed in his worſt cloaths, great noiſe and rejoicings are then made on the finding him; and he and the bride's man, after being led ſeveral times round the court yard in a noiſy proceſſion, are carried into a room, where their wedding-cloaths are laid out in form. A prieſt ſays a long prayer over them; and, being dreſſed, they are led back into the court-yard with the ſame ceremony as before.

At midnight, or a few hours later, the relations, accompanied by all that have been invited to the wedding, men and women, return once more to the houſe where the bride is, in proceſſion, each carrying a candle, and muſic playing before them. When they come to the door, it is ſhut upon them; and when they knock, and demand the bride, they are refuſed admittance. Upon this enſues a mock-fight, but the bridegroom's party always prevails. The women then go to the bride's chamber, lead her out veiled quite over, and in the like proceſſion carry her to the bridegroom's; but not more than one or two of her ſiſters, or neareſt female-relations, muſt accompany her. She is there ſet down at the upper end of the room among the women, continues veiled with a red gauſe; and muſt ſit like a ſtatue, neither moving nor ſpeaking on any

account

account, except rifing to every perfon that comes into the room, which is notified to her by one of the women who fits by her conftantly, for fhe muft not open her eyes. The reft of the night is fpent by each fex in their feparate apartments in noify mirth, eating fruits and fweet-meats, there being no want of wine and arrack. Some few retire to reft.

The next day, about nine in the morning, the bifhop or prieft comes to perform the ceremony. Before he enters the womens apartment, all the women are veiled. The bride ftands covered entirely, and fupported by two women, the bride's maid ftanding by to keep the veil well adjufted. The bridegroom is dreffed in a gaudy robe, and, going in with the bifhop, is placed on the bride's left-hand, with his bride's man by him. After a fhort fervice, the bifhop puts a crown, firft on the bridegroom's head; after which the bride, bride's man and maid, are crowned in the fame manner. He next joins the hands of the bride and bridegroom; and, after fome longer fervice, puts a ring on the bridegroom's finger, and delivers another to the bride's maid to be put upon that of the bride. Near the conclufion of the fervice, he ties round the bridegroom's neck a piece of tape or ribbon; to take off which a prieft comes in the afternoon. The ceremony being finifhed, the bridegroom, and all the men,

 retire

retire again to their proper apartment, where they drink coffee, and ſit very gravely while the biſhop remains, which is not long; for dinner being ſerved up immediately for him, and a few ſelect people of the company, he ſoon dines, and takes his leave; and he is ſcarcely gone a few yards from the houſe, before their noiſy mirth begins. Great quantities of victuals are dreſſed, and ſeveral tables covered, both for dinner and ſupper; and there is uſually a profuſion of tobacco, coffee, wine, and arrack.

About eleven or twelve at night, the bridegroom is led in proceſſion to the bride's chamber, where he preſents her with a glaſs of wine, in which ſhe drinks to him, and he returns the compliment: after this he is carried back again with the ſame ceremony.

The muſic, during the whole of the time, continues to play, buffoons and other of their diverſions are going forward, and the houſe is uſually full of company till next day in the afternoon, when they take their leave, all but a few intimate friends, who ſup with the bridegroom, and about midnight leave him heartily fatigued to retire to the bride's chamber.

All thoſe that have been invited to the wedding ſend preſents; and, for ſeveral days after the marriage is

conſummated,

consummated, quantities of flowers are sent to the bride by all the women of their acquaintance.

On that day seven-night the wedding was celebrated, the bride's relations are allowed to come and visit her, and an entertainment is provided for them.

It is not reputed decent, in this country, for a bride to speak to any person for at least a month (the *Armenians* extend this to a year), excepting a few words to her husband; and there is generally a very strict charge given them by the old women about this, and particularly not to talk to him too soon.

Few women are allowed to sit at table with their husbands, but wait upon them as servants; and in general they are not much better treated than I have described those of the *Turks* to be. Though they have no guards upon their apartments, yet the people of fashion are never suffered to appear unveiled before men, except they are their servants, near relations, priests, or physicians. The *Maronites* are the least strict in this respect; and some of them will appear before particular strangers, and are even admitted to sit at table with their husbands. Their confinement, however, does not proceed from jealousy in respect to their

conduct, so much as from the fear of bad consequences, should a *Turk* see and take a liking to any of them.

The Christians are carried to the grave on an open bier; and besides many appointed days, when the relations go to the sepulchre, and have mass said, and send victuals to the church and poor, many of the women go every day for the first year, and every great holiday afterwards.

The *Jews* have their synagogue within the city, in *Bahsyta*, near *Garden-Gate*, and they live all in that quarter. Many of their houses are upon the city-wall; and the ditch being there turned into gardens, makes their situation agreeable, but not so healthy. The houses of other *Jews* have their court-yards mostly several feet below the level of the street; which, with the natural nastiness of the people, contributes towards rendering their dwellings very offensive.

As most of their time during their festivals is employed in the exercise of their religion, on the greatest part of them, they cannot dress victuals; and as it is not lawful for them to eat or drink but of such things as have been managed in a different way from what they find among the Christians or *Turks*, they have no great opportunities of committing excesses; so that

they may with juſtice be pronounced the moſt abſtemious people in *Aleppo*.

It having been agreed, for the benefit of the poor of this religion, that meat ſhall be ſold amongſt them at an under-price, and the deficiency made good out of the public ſtock, the managers take care that their markets ſhall be very ill ſupplied, ſo that ſometimes they are for ſeveral days without a bit of mutton. This is the reaſon why they eat more poultry, and the poorer ſort chiefly herbs, roots, and pulſe, dreſſed with oil expreſſed from the ſeſamum, than moſt other people.

Six days (*i*) in the year they faſt from about two hours before ſunſet, till the next evening after the ſun is down. All of them attempt once in their lives to faſt from *Saturday* night at ſunſet, till the *Friday* following at the ſame hour. Some hold out two, ſome three, others four days, and a few complete it ; but there are ſeveral who periſh in the attempt.

(*h*) 1 Day faſt the 3d of the month *Tiſhereen il Awal.*
1 ditto the 10th of ditto.
1 ditto the 10th of the month of *Taibaat.*
1 ditto the 14th of the month *Adar.*
1 ditto the 17th of the month *Tammooſe.*
1 ditto the 9th of the month *Abb.*
—
6

Except the particular ceremonies which their religion obliges them to obſerve, it would be only repeating a great deal of what has been already ſaid to give an account of their weddings. Amongſt the latter, the moſt remarkable is, that the bride's eye-lids are faſtened together with gum; and, if I remember right, the bridegroom is the perſon that opens them at an appointed time.

Their dead are carried to the grave on a covered bier. They have certain days, wherein they go to the ſepulchres; and the women, like thoſe of other ſects, often go there to howl and cry over their dead relations.

The *Europeans*, or *Franks* (*k*) (as they are generally called), reſiding in *Aleppo*, are chiefly *Engliſh* and *French*; of the former at preſent (*l*), beſides the conſul, chaplain, cancellier, or chancellor, phyſician, and cheaux (*m*), there are ten merchants. The *French* have a conſul, and other officers, as mentioned, and their druggomen (*nn*) are likewiſe of their own nation. The number

(*k*) From the Italian word *franco*, free or exempt, in alluſion to the privileges the Europeans enjoy.

(*l*) 1753.

(*m*) An officer of ceremony (in the nature of one among the Turks of the ſame name), who walks before the conſul with a ſtaff tipp'd with ſilver. He is alſo employed as a meſſenger, and takes care of all letters.

(*nn*) Or interpreters.

ber of thoſe in quality of merchants and clerks is nigh double that of the *Engliſh*. Beſides which they have many of a lower claſs, who are married to natives of the country, or others of a mixed race: the number of whom in the *Levant* was become ſo conſiderable, and likely to be ſo troubleſome, that the *French* King, not many years ago, iſſued an edict, ordering all ſuch as were married to return home, and prohibiting any others from marrying without his licence, which has greatly diminiſhed their number. Under the *French* protection are likewiſe the *Roman Catholic* convents, of which there are in the city no leſs than three (*n*), and a college of *Jeſuits*. The *Dutch* have a conſul reſiding here, but no other perſon of that country. There are alſo a few *Venetian* merchants, and ſome *Italian Jews*.

The major part of the *Europeans* live in *khanes* in the principal quarter of the city. The ground-floor ſerves for their warehouſes, the upper ſtory is fitted up for their dwellings, by building between the pillars of the colonade, which forms a long corridore; opening on which are a number of rooms, ſo that they much reſemble cloiſters; and as they are unmarried, and their

(*n*) One of the *Terra Santa*, pretty large, whoſe church the French, and many of the natives of the Romiſh faith (when not prohibited by the baſhaw) frequent.
One of *Capuchins*. } Each has only two or three friars.
One of *Carmelites*. }
The *Jeſuits College* ſeldom has more than two or three.

communication

communication with the people of the country is almoſt ſolely on account of trade, their way of life alſo not a little reſembles the monaſtic. It was formerly cuſtomary for all, or moſt of them, to wear the *Turkiſh* habit, retaining only the hat and wig by way of diſtinction; but of late years the far greater part have continued in their proper dreſs.

The *Italian Jews*, who are moſtly married, and ſuch of the *French* above mentioned as have families, muſt be excepted, as they have houſes after the manner of the natives, and conform more to their cuſtoms than the other *Europeans*.

As to proviſions, it has been already mentioned what the place affords, and thoſe are dreſſed after the *European* manner. The evening being the chief time of entertaining their friends, they eat more animal food for ſupper than is cuſtomary in *Britain*. In reſpect to drink they are exceeding moderate: their common draught at table is a dry white wine, and *Provence* red wine. In ſummer, the *Engliſh* generally before dinner and ſupper drink a draught of weak punch; which is found ſo very refreſhing, that now the greater part of the other *Europeans*, ſeveral of the Chriſtians (and I might add ſome *Turks*), follow their example.

All

All the *Engliſh*, and ſome of the others, keep horſes, and ride out for an hour or two of an afternoon three or four times a-week. On *Saturdays*, and often on *Wedneſday* likewiſe, they dine abroad under a tent in the ſpring and autumn, and during the good weather in the winter; the month of *April*, and part of *May*, they generally live at the gardens near *Baballah*; and in the heat of ſummer, in the room of the tent, they dine at the gardens. Such as love hunting or hawking, uſually go abroad twice a-week, after the ſecond rains, till the weather grows too warm in the ſpring; and there is game for ſuch as love ſhooting at the ſame ſeaſons, as alſo plenty of quails ſpring and autumn.

From the above account it would appear that the *Engliſh* in particular uſe a good deal of exerciſe: but it ought to be conſidered, that, if we except a little walk in an evening on the houſe-top, what has been mentioned is the whole they take; the greateſt part of their time beſides being ſpent in the compting-houſe, or in reading; ſo that they are rather ſedentary than active.

Though, from what has been ſaid of the people of this country in general, their character may not appear the moſt amiable; yet the *Europeans* have no reaſon to complain of their behaviour. Their capitulations with the

the *Port* prevents their being any way ſubject to the oppreſſions of the government; and the *baſhaws*, and the people of diſtinction, uſually treating the conſuls with civility and reſpect, others of courſe follow their example; ſo that we live among them in great ſecurity in the city, and can travel abroad unmoleſted by *Arabs* or *Curds*, where the natives dare not venture, though defended by a much greater force. This is owing partly to a ſmall annual preſent ſent to the Prince of the *Arabs*, and the civil treatment that the *Curds* ſometimes meet with at *Scanderoon*, and partly to our travelling with no more money than what is abſolutely neceſſary for our expences; ſo that they would get but little by us. And beſides, an inſult of this nature would be made a pretence by the *Turkiſh* government for chaſtiſing them ſeverely: whereas, if they rob a native, they generally, in money and horſe-furniture, find a good booty; and, unleſs he happens to be a perſon in power, he dare not complain, as he would run the riſk of being fleeced of as much more by the very perſon who ſhould procure him redreſs.

The epidemic diſeaſes which prevail moſt in *Aleppo*, are continual fevers, various ſpecies of intermittents and remittents, dyſenteries, catarrhal fevers, quinſies, rheumatiſms, pleuriſies, and peripneumonies; to which may be added the plague. During the extreme heats an

an anomalous fever, ſometimes with, at others without a diarrhœa or dyſentery, is exceeding frequent among very young children; and in *Auguſt* and *September* the ophthalmia, which is not very rare, even in other months, is ſo common that in moſt years at leaſt one ſixth of the inhabitants are more or leſs afflicted with it (*o*).

Though the continual fevers of the ſpring are often attended with worſe ſymptoms, in appearance, than thoſe of the autumn, yet in general they are not ſo dangerous. The former diſcover themſelves ſometimes about the beginning of *January*, though more frequently about the vernal equinox, and diſappear in *June*: the latter ſometimes begin in *June*, but more commonly in *July*; by the autumnal equinox they come to their height, and generally go off by the beginning of *December*. The intermittents and dyſenteries commence and finiſh exactly at the ſame ſeaſons as the autumnal continual fever, and the ſpring intermittents follow the courſe of the continual fever of that ſeaſon.

General inflammatory fevers, catarrhal fevers, rheumatiſms, quinſies, pleuriſies, and peripneumonies,

(*o*) This is attributed to the dews, which fall in ſmall quantities during the nights at that ſeaſon, and which the natives who ſleep abroad have nothing to ſhelter them from; and as the Europeans, who uſually ſleep on bedſteads, are exempted from this complaint, and, by lying abroad without this conveniency, have been ſeized with the ophthalmia, this conjecture ſeems to have ſome foundation in experience.

make their appearance in the months of *December*, *January*, *February*, *March*, and ſometimes *April*; but they are ſeldom either frequent or remarkably violent.

If we ſet aſide the ophthalmia, there are none of the above diſeaſes more acute than they are commonly in *Britain*; nor can I ſay more frequent, except the plague, of which hereafter, and certain malignant, remittent, and intermittent fevers, that ſometimes break out with great vehemence; but this is only in particular years, or in ſuch towns and villages as are ſituated near ſtagnant waters, whether naturally marſhes, or that, for the benefit of the ſilk-gardens, they lay them under water by art: and the bad effects of ſuch ſituations is evident even in *Aleppo*, where thoſe who inhabit the houſes on the foſſe of the town, now turned into gardens, are always moſt ſubject to intermittents.

The *Europeans* are but very ſeldom affected by any epidemics. This perhaps may in part be owing to their not converſing much with the natives, and ſo keeping out of the way of the contagion, of which moſt of thoſe diſeaſes partake in a greater or leſs degree; partly to their living above ſtairs, and not in the cool and damp air, which the fountains in their little courts and gardens occaſion; and partly likewiſe, becauſe the *Europeans* do not indulge themſelves ſo freely

as the natives in the uſe of crude and indigeſtible fruits. That theſe circumſtances ſtrongly co-operate towards their preſervation, may alſo be inferred from hence, that the *European* prieſts, who mix much with the natives, and thoſe *Europeans* who are married, and have houſes in the country-manner, are as ſubject to the attacks of every reigning epidemic as the natives themſelves. It muſt be likewiſe obſerved, that when a diſeaſe ſeizes any one of the different ſorts of people who reſide here, its ſymptoms and progreſs are exactly the ſame in all, whether *European*, *Turk*, *Jew*, or native Chriſtian: but it muſt be at the ſame time remarked, that, in treating the ſick, regard muſt be had to their very different method of living; for thoſe who are accuſtoned to drink nothing ſtronger than water or coffee, will not bear ſo warm a regimen, as thoſe, who are accuſtomed to fermented and ſpirituous liquors.

The generality of fevers here, though of the continual kind, and indeed almoſt all acute diſeaſes in this place, are ſubject to exacerbations once or twice in twenty-four hours, which are uſually accompanied by a fluſhing in one or both cheeks, and the critical days and evacuations agree much better with the account given of them by the ancients than they are obſerved to do in *Britain*: but I could never diſcover the truth of

Dr. *Brown's* remark (*p*), That "as to fevers at and "about *Aleppo*, though they have the ſame type there "as in *England*, yet there are two things peculiar to "them; one is, that in acute fevers cold ſweat com-"monly ſignifies recovery, but hot ſweat portends "death; the other is, that in ſuch acute fevers even "an intermmittent pulſe denounces no danger." Perhaps this might have been peculiar to ſome epidemic that prevailed at the time the Doctor was at *Aleppo*; but, during all the time I reſided there, I am certain that both the one and the other have been as dangerous ſymptoms in *Aleppo* as any where elſe. And probably he may have been led into a miſtake by the common expreſſion of the natives, who give the appellation of a cold ſweat to ſuch a critical one, as having carried off the fever, leaves the body cool, and of courſe the ſweat that remains upon it feels cool: whereas, what they call a hot ſweat, is ſuch as often happens in fevers without any abatement of the ſymptoms, ſo that both the body and ſweat remain hot; and ſuch ſort of ſweats are bad ſymptoms, as often in other places as in *Aleppo*.

The *Europeans*, particularly the *Engliſh*, are ſubject, ſoon after their arrival, to a very violent fever;

(*p*) Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Phil. Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 605.

which

which however ſeldom laſts above twenty-four hours. This, from what cauſe I know not, has got the name of the *gooſe*. It is neceſſary to bleed largely in this fever, and the moſt prudent way is to purge the patient once or twice at proper intervals after the diſeaſe is removed. When they have remained any time at *Scanderoon*, they are often ſeized with tertian agues ſoon after they arrive at *Aleppo*, which is alſo common to the natives that live upon the coaſt, though they have been well while they continued there, and the diſeaſe not at all epidemic in the city. If it is in the winter or ſpring, theſe fevers are commonly regularly formed, and eaſily cured; but in the autumn they are of a very bad kind, and, if the bark is not ſoon given, are not a little dangerous. The ingenious Mr. *Cleghorn*'s account of the tertians of *Minorca* anſwers exactly to thoſe of *Cyprus*, *Scanderoon*, the coaſt of *Syria*, and what ſome years happen at *Aleppo*; and a long courſe of experience has convinced me that his method of cure is the ſafeſt, as well as the moſt ſucceſsful.

The Chriſtians, from the great quantity of oil they eat in their Lent, and that too moſtly burnt, as frying is their favourite manner of dreſſing that kind of victuals, are at ſuch ſeaſons ſubject to a feveriſh diſorder, attended with a cough. The ſkin over the whole body feels hot, parched, and dry; but it is moſt violent in the

the palms of the hands and ſoles of the feet. They wheez much in breathing, and labour by coughing to expectorate, but without effect. Bleeding, a gentle laxative, with the plentiful uſe of pectoral and ſaponaceous diluters, ſoon remove their complaints.

The *mal d'Aleppo*, of which a more particular account ſhall be given hereafter, is a diſeaſe that may properly be called here endemial. Of ſporaides, the following are the moſt frequent, *viz.* Almoſt all the diſeaſes that the eyes are ſubject to, which are many of them the conſequences of the ophthalmia. Obſtructions of the abdominal viſcera, often the conſequences of acute diſeaſes, and to which alſo they are much ſubjected by the nature of their aliment, want of exerciſe, method of ſitting, and alſo in the men their large and tight-bound girdles. Ruptures and hæmorrhoids, which they are much afflicted with, ſeem to owe their origin to ſome of the ſame cauſes. The tinea ſeems occaſioned from naſtineſs, as they ſeldom ſo much as uncover either their children or grown people's heads but in the bagnio; and worms, one kind or other of which ſcarce one perſon, either young or old, are free from, ſeem alſo to take their riſe from the nature of their aliment. The leproſy is now exceeding rare in theſe countries, but ſcorbutic eruptions and putrid gums very common. Notwithſtanding their jealouſy and ſtrict watch over their

their women, the venereal diſeaſe is very frequent amongſt them. As they have no idea of a gonorrhœa different from what is mentioned in their own authors, they neither conceive it to be infectious, nor to be in danger of ending in a worſe diſeaſe. The conſequence of the firſt is, the ſpreading of the infection; and of the laſt, that it often terminates in a pox. When this appears, it is called *Frank zahmedy*, or the *Frank* diſeaſe, probably from their having it firſt from *Europe*; and they are then much alarmed: and though they imagine this to be infectious, yet are more apt to attribute it to their having ſmoked out of the ſame pipe, or ate out of the ſame ſpoon, &c. with a perſon infected, than to any other cauſe. As the natives know very little of the uſe of mercury, numbers of them labour under the diſeaſe great part of their lives, and ſome without any very conſiderable uneaſineſs; the warmth of the climate, and frequent uſe of the bagnio, may perhaps conduce towards preventing its making a very quick progreſs.

Such perſons as have any tendency to a phthiſis pulmonalis ſhould avoid the air of *Aleppo*, for it is ſeldom that any afflicted with that diſeaſe outlives a few months, if they do not leave the place.

Beſides

Beſides theſe diſeaſes already mentioned, all others known in *Britain* are to be met with at *Aleppo*, and nearly in the ſame proportion, except the gout, which is rare amongſt them, and moſtly hereditary.

PART

PART II.

OBSERVATIONS on the Epidemical Diſeaſes in the City of *Aleppo.*

CHAP. I.

Obſervations on the WEATHER *in General.*

THE weather at *Aleppo* differing but very little in any one year from another, I thought it would ſave a great deal of unneceſſary trouble, if I gave a general account of the weather uſual in every month, drawn from a meteorological regiſter, regularly kept, with only few intermiſſions, for about ten years, and afterwards noted what was particular.

The barometer uſed in the following obſervations was *Engliſh*, and graduated according to the meaſure of that country. The firſt column denotes inches, the ſecond 10ths of an inch.

The thermometers, (for, from accidents of breaking, ſeveral were uſed) except for the laſt two years, were ſmall portable ones, graduated according to *Fa-*

renheit's ſcale; the other was larger, upon the ſame ſcale. All of them were of mercury, and (as well as the barometer) made by the accurate Mr. *Bird* in *London*.

The ſituation of the inſtruments for the years 1743, 44, 45, and thoſe of 52 and 53, was in a little wooden *kioſk* (*a*), facing the eaſt, which projected over a narrow ſtreet that run ſouth and north, with high buildings on each ſide. The ſun had only acceſs by the ſouth-window, and that ſcarce an hour in the day. To this place there was a free ingreſs of air, the two oppoſite windows, and often the whole, being conſtantly open from the month of *April* till the latter end of *October*; and in the winter, though theſe windows were ſhut, a free acceſs ſtill remained by the door, and a window which opened into a paſſage fronting the weſt, the outer door of which in the day-time was always open. Add to this, that theſe wooden kioſks have not either their wood-work, or numerous windows, ſo well cloſed as to prevent a pretty conſiderable communication with the external air through the chinks.

This is the ſituation which appears to be much preferable to any other, and from which the general

(*a*) See Page 4.

account

account of the weather is taken. But a multiplicity of practice rendering it impoffible for me to keep the regifter, I was obliged to a friend, who was fo kind as to take that trouble for me; and then the thermometer was placed in a vaulted fouth-room, which was defended from the weft by two other rooms, and oppofite to the window a door opened into a large vaulted hall. In the winter (particularly the forenoon) this was frequently open, and in the fummer-months was fhut only by a door made of lattice-work, the window being open all that feafon. In this country the rooms fo fituated are remarkably warm in winter, and cool in fummer.

In this laft pofition the thermometer muft be underftood to be kept from *July* 1746 till the end of 1747. Both thefe fituations being within doors, were fome degrees warmer than the external air in winter, as would appear from the thermometer never finking to the freezing point even in time of froft; and they are cooler than the external air in fummer, as I have found by feveral trials. Thefe things were neceffary to be premifed, as they may account for the variations in the inftrument, that are remarkable in the different fituations.

JANUARY.

The weather in *January* is commonly either frosty or rainy. What snow falls is chiefly in this month; but it is in no great quantity, and does not lie many hours. The middle of the month is its most usual time of falling, and then it often remains frosty till the end.

Whenever rain falls, it is usually in the night, and in very heavy showers.

The winds are moderate, and mostly from the northern or eastern quarter.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greatest height	57	Greatest	29 3	Greatest variation of therm. in one day, 4 deg.
Least	34	Least	28 6	

The most common height of the thermometer at nine in the morning is 40 and 46, and the difference between that and three in the afternoon a gradual rise of 3 or 4 deg. In rainy days, or even such as are cloudy, this variation seldom exceeds 1 or 2 deg. and often there is none at all; and this observation holds through all the year.

FEBRUARY.

This month is for the most part as rainy as the former; with this difference, that neither rain nor fair weather

weather continue so many days together, but change from one to the other every four or five days. A little snow often falls in this month, and commonly there are a few frosty days. It is very often cloudy, though no rain falls, particularly in the afternoon; but they are light, white clouds. At such times the air without doors is moderately warm. The winds are much as in the preceding month, till towards the end, and then it sometimes blows hard westerly.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greatest height	55	Greatest	22 3	Greatest difference of therm.
Least	40	Least	28 4	in one day, 8 deg.

The first fortnight, the usual morning-height of the thermometer is from 42 to 47; the variation between the morning and evening observation, 1, 2, or 3 deg. In the last fortnight, when there happens no frost, it gradually rises to about 50, and the difference between morning and evening commonly 4 or 5.

M A R C H.

A good deal of rain falls in the month of *March*; but it is generally in short, hard showers, and often accompanied with thunder. At such times the weather is dark and gloomy; but for the greater part it is clear, only a few white light clouds. The weather begins to be hot in the open air.

The

The winds are ſtronger than in the preceding months, and blow much oftener weſterly.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	67	Greateſt	29	Difference in the thermometer in one day, 9 deg.
Leaſt	44	Leaſt	28 6	

The common height of the thermometer in the morning is in the beginning of the month as in the end of the laſt; about the middle, 52; the end, 56 to 58. The difference between morning and evening obſervations become more conſiderable as the month advances; in the beginning, commonly 5; the end, 8 to 9. If it rains, the variation is very inconſiderable, as has been mentioned before.

A P R I L.

This month is in general fair, clear weather, with white, light clouds in the afternoon; ſeldom dark or cloudy, except when it rains, which it does in hard thunder-ſhowers as in the laſt month, but not ſo often. There are commonly a few cloſe, hazey days; theſe happen when there are light breezes northerly or eaſterly; but the winds in general are freſh weſterly.

The days begin to grow very hot, but the mornings and evenings as yet remain cool.

Greateſt

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	82	Greateſt	29 1	Difference in the thermometer in one day, 10 deg.
Leaſt	51	Leaſt	28 5	

The mercury in the thermometer has its morning-ſtation gradually raiſed from 60 to 66 as the month advances, and the variation 8 to 10 between the morning and evening obſervation, except when it rains.

M A Y.

May has generally one or two hard ſhowers of rain, ſometimes accompanied with hail, and often thunder; at others, the weather is ſerene, with very few clouds, and thoſe light and white.

The weather begins to grow very warm in this month, particularly when calm, or the wind northerly or eaſterly; but the wind for much the greater part is freſh, and weſterly. And here it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that, during the whole of the ſummer, the weſterly winds have a conſiderable influence over the thermometer. When they are weak, the heat encreaſes; if calm, it becomes ſtill hotter; but even then not ſo hot as when a northerly or eaſterly wind blows, which raiſes the mercury ſeveral degrees, and makes the air very diſagreeable. *See* p. 14.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	92	Greateſt	29	Greateſt variation of the therm. in one day, 10 deg.
Leaſt	67	Leaſt	28 6	

The

The uſual ſtation of the mercury in the thermometer is at the beginning 70, and it gradually riſes, as the month advances, to 76 or 80. The variation between the morning and evening obſervation riſes alſo from 6 to 9.

JUNE.

This month is ſerene throughout, ſeldom ſo much as a few flying clouds to be ſeen. It is very rare that even ſo much as one ſhower of rain falls, and that at moſt but for a few minutes.

The weſterly winds reign chiefly in this month; and freſhening after mid-day, often continue through the night, which allay the extreme heat, now become very troubleſome.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	96	Greateſt	29	Greateſt variation of therm. in
Leaſt	76	Leaſt	28 5	one day, 12 deg.

The morning-height of the mercury, at ſeven o'clock, gradually encreaſes with the month, from 76 to about 80; as that of the afternoon, at four o'clock, does from 84 to 92.

JULY.

July differs very little from the former month; the weather conſtantly ſerene.

 The

The weſterly winds uſually blow freſh; but, if they fail, it becomes exceſſive hot.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	101	Greateſt	28 9	Greateſt variation of therm. in one day, 11 deg.
Leaſt	77	Leaſt	28 5	

Eighty, is the common height of the mercury, in the morning, at the beginning of the month, as 85, 86 is at the end. The difference between the morning and evening obſervation, 8 or 10.

AUGUST.

Till about the 20th, *Auguſt* is exactly like the two preceding months: from that to the end, there uſually appear a number of white clouds, but larger than any that accidentally appear in other ſummer-months. Theſe are commonly termed the *Nile clouds*; and from this time, the dews (which are ſcarce ever obſerved in the two preceding months) begin to fall in the nights; but they are not very conſiderable.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	97	Greateſt	29	Greateſt variation in the therm. in one day, 10 deg.
Leaſt	74	Leaſt	28 4	

The height of the thermometer, till the clouds appear, is pretty much the ſame as in that of laſt month; but, whenever they come, they commonly ſink it 4 or 5 degrees.

SEPTEMBER.

For the firſt fortnight this month is like the former, or rather more ſultry, as the wind ſeldom blows ſtrong. If no rain falls, this weather continues all the month; but uſually between the 15th and 25th dark, gloomy clouds ariſe; and a ſqual, in the nature of a whirlwind, blows from the weſtward, bringing with it a great cloud of duſt that covers the whole city. This prognoſticates rain, and in one or two days more ſome heavy ſhowers fall, either in the city, or not far off. Theſe are called the firſt rains; and though they are uſually inconſiderable, yet the air is much cooled, and the remainder of the month rendered very pleaſant.

Seldom a night paſſes without much lightening in the north-weſt quarter, but not attended by thunder. When this lightening appears in the weſt or ſouth-weſt points, it is a ſure ſign of the approaching rain, which is often followed by thunder.

The winds in *September* are weſterly, but often not more than light breezes.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	92	Greateſt	29	Greateſt difference of the therm.
Leaſt	62	Leaſt	28 6	in one day, 12 deg.

In the beginning of this month, the uſual morning-height of the thermometer is much as in the end of

8 *Auguſt*;

August; the variation between the morning and evening obſervation rather more conſiderable. The falling of rain ſinks it 3 or 4 degrees, and it uſually keeps falling all the month till it gets to 65 The variation in one day ſeldom then, exceeds 3 or 4, and juſt at the falling of the rain much leſs, perhaps 1 or 2.

O C T O B E R.

Till the ſecond rains fall in *October*, the weather is ſerene, cool, and rather more pleaſant than at any other time of the year; afterwards it becomes more variable. Theſe rains are uſually regulated by thoſe in *September*, being between twenty and thirty days after them; and, like them alſo, the quantity varies conſiderably in different years. However, thoſe of *October* are ſeldom leſs than three or four days; but it muſt not be underſtood that it continues a conſtant rain during the whole of thoſe days.

The winds are rarely ſtrong in this month, but are commonly variable.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	84	Greateſt	29	Greateſt difference of the therm.
Leaſt	51	Leaſt	28 6	in one day, 10 deg.

The morning-height of the thermometer, till the rains fall, is uſually about 72; the difference between the morning and evening obſervation, 5 or 6. After the

the falling of the rains it gradually ſinks to 60. The variation then in one day is ſeldom more than 3 or 4, on the rainy days commonly leſs.

NOVEMBER.

November may be reckoned one of the rainy months, though frequently there is an interval of very fine weather. The number of rainy days rarely exceed ſeven or eight, and moſt of them only a few heavy ſhowers. It is not uſual to ſee ſnow fall in this month; but after the firſt fortnight it is generally froſty in the morning when the weather is ſerene.

The winds are variable, ſeldom ſtrong, but more inclined to the north and eaſt than any of the other quarters.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greateſt height	65	Greateſt	29 1	Greateſt variation of the therm.
Leaſt	44	Leaſt	28 4	in one day, 8 deg.

As the month advances, the mercury in the thermometer gradually falls from 60 to 50; the former being its uſual morning-height at the beginning, as the latter is at the end. The variation in one day, from 5 to 2; but on rainy days there is very often no variation at all.

D E-

DECEMBER.

This is usually a rainy month, and much more cloudy, foggy weather in the intervals than in the preceding, consequently not near so agreeable. The greatest number of rainy days mentioned in the register is 16, the fewest 6, commonly 8 or 9.

There is always more or less frosty weather in this month, and frequently a little snow. This falls out commonly after or about the end of the first fortnight, and with it commences the cold weather.

The winds are, as in the preceding month, commonly easterly or northerly, and seldom strong.

	Therm.		Barom.	
Greatest height	55	Greatest	29 1	Greatest difference of the therm.
Least	40	Least	28 4	in one day, 5 deg.

Forty-six is the common height of the thermometer through this month. The difference between the morning and evening observation, when it does not rain, is often 3.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the WEATHER *from the Year* 1742 *to* 1747, *and of the Years* 1752 *and* 1753.

A. D. MDCCXLII.

THE winter of this year was more ſevere than uſual in this country, and much leſs rain in *March* and *April* than is cuſtomary at that ſeaſon.

About the end of *April* the weather became very warm, and continued ſo till the 20th of *May*; from which time, till the 22d of *June*, it grew rather cool for the ſeaſon of the year, the air being refreſhed by ſtrong weſterly breezes.

The 22d of *June*, the wind changed to north-weſt, and was very moderate; upon which the weather became exceeding hot, and continued ſo all that month, and for the firſt ten days in *July*. The remainder of the ſummer was ſuch as is common in this country, without any of the hot eaſterly winds.

On the 25th of *September* the firſt rains fell, and continued only one day; after which the weather was extremely pleaſant till the end of *October*; when the ſecond

feeond rains fell, and continued a few days. Upon their ceafing, it fet in fair and ferene till the 14th of *December*; when a fmall fhock of an earthquake was felt, and a hard froft began, which continued all that month.

For want of proper inftruments, the changes of heat and cold this year are here reprefented according to what they appeared to our fenfes.

A. D. MDCCXLIII.

From the beginning of *January* till the middle, a great deal of fnow fell, the froft continued, and the air was exceeding cold; the thermometer being but once above 40 in the evening, and in the morning commonly 36, once 34, on the third at 9, A. M. A few days of fair, pleafant weather fucceeded this cold, and then began violent rains, which continued during the remainder of the month.

The rains were almoft conftant till the 20th of *February*; the latter part of which month was fair, pleafant weather.

March fet in with variable fpring-weather, (though fomewhat cooler than ufual), which continued till the 23d; from which time till the end a great quantity of rain, hail, and thunder.

April

April was fair (except one thunder-ſhower) till the 19th; during which the weather was pretty warm, with a ſort of hazineſs in the air. The 20th and 21ſt, it blew very hard from the ſouth-weſt, with much rain, and the weather became unuſually cool for the ſeaſon. The mercury in the thermometer, which had before commonly roſe to 74 in the afternoon, ſeldom afterwards getting up ſo high as 66 during the whole month, which was attended with a good deal of rain and thunder, ſome hail, and the wind generally freſh weſterly.

May (except on the 13th and 23d, when ſome ſevere thunder-ſhowers fell) was fair, pleaſant weather, and much cooler than uſual. The thermometer was unfortunately broke this month; ſo that from this time till *May* following, the obſervations were made by a large thermomoter, filled with ſpirits, which ſhowed diſtinctly the changes of heat and cold, but was not upon any known ſcale.

The beginning of *June* was fair and cool weather for the ſeaſon. On the 10th it began to be hot; and, notwithſtanding ſtrong weſterly winds, and often flying clouds, the air was very hot during the reſt of the month. On the 12th, at 8 P. M. were felt two ſmall ſhocks of an earthquake. The ſky was at that time ſerene, and it blew freſh.

On

On the night between the 1ſt and 2d of *July*, ſome ſevere thunder-ſhowers fell; a thing very extraordinary at this ſeaſon. During the whole of the month, the weſterly wind blew freſh, and generally continued great part of the night, by which means the air was rendered remarkably cool.

This chill weather continued a few days in *Auguſt*; but the remainder of that month, the winds, though weſterly, being moderate, and ceaſing a little after ſun-ſet, together with its ſucceeding ſuch cool weather, made it ſeem uncommonly warm, though from the thermometer it appeared that the heat was not in reality greater than in other years. On the 19th, at half an hour after eleven o'clock at night, was felt a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake. The ſky was at that time ſerene, and little wind ſtirring.

The beginning of *September* was hot, as in *Auguſt*; but on the 10th it became ſultry, particularly in the night, and continued ſo till the 18th at night, when the firſt rains began to fall; and though they were but moderate, they rendered the remainder of the month quite cool.

Though it rained a little on the 8th of *October*, and continued cloudy for ſeveral days; yet the ſecond rains did not, properly ſpeaking, fall till the 23d, when they

were plentiful, and continued three days. The remainder of that month, and all the reſt of the year, afforded nothing remarkable.

A. D. MDCCXLIV.

The ſnow which fell on the 5th of *January* lay ſix inches deep, and continued for ſeveral days in places ſhaded from the ſun ; which is not uſual in this country ; the quantity that fell in this month was likewiſe ſomewhat extraordinary.

February and *March* had nothing in them different from other years.

April was more rainy than cuſtomary. On the 28th, at half an hour after one in the morning, were two pretty briſk ſhocks of an earthquake, and at ſix in the evening another.

May and *July* were as uſual in a moderate ſummer ; but *June* had more northerly winds, and was hotter than common ; the uſual height of the thermometer being 95.

From the firſt week in *Auguſt*, ſeveral days of eaſterly winds rendered the air unuſually hot, which by a very ſingular, though but ſmall, ſhower of rain on the 30th,

30th, was cooled for a few days; the thermometer, P. M. falling from 92 to 83.

The firſt rains were uſhered in by the accuſtomed ſquall of wind on the 4th of *September* at night, and were violent for a few hours, but did not cool the air. On the 20th and 22d, one ſhower of rain fell, and rendered it more cool; and the plentiful rain on the evening of the 23d, and greateſt part of the day on the 24th, completed it.

On the 16th of *October*, at night, the ſecond rains fell, with a good deal of thunder, and on the 19th ſome more; after which the reſt of the year afforded nothing that was remarkable.

A. D. MDCCXLV.

This year had nothing uncommon in the weather till the 12th of *March*, when it became cold; and an unuſual froſt, with a north-eaſt wind for a few days, nipped moſt of the bloſſoms on the trees; the mercury in the thermometer after noon being rarely above 54, whereas before it was at 62.

April was remarkably dry, having but one ſhower of rain, on the 6th. *May* and *June* had nothing extraordinary.

July, except a few days at the latter end, and all *Auguſt*, not being refreſhed with the weſterly breezes, and having ſeveral days of eaſterly wind, particularly the middle of *Auguſt*, were extremely hot; the afternoons height of the thermometer being often 100, and twice 101.

The firſt rains were very moderate, and fell on the 10th *September*, being as uſual preceded by a ſqual of wind. The ſecond rains fell heavy and ſeaſonable, about the middle of *October*; from which time happened nothing ſingular all the reſt of the year.

A. D. MDCCXLVI.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th of *January* this year, it ſnowed almoſt continually; ſo that it lay in the ſtreets above a foot thick, which is very uncommon. It was not all thaw'd in the city for ſome days; and in ſuch places abroad where the ſun-beams did not reach, there was ſtill ſome lying on the 13th. From this time till *June* the weather was as uſual.

It began to blow very hard weſterly on the 13th *June*, and the wind brought along with it many clouds, which let fall two ſmall ſhowers of rain on the 14th, one at 10 A. M. the other at 7 P. M. which ſunk the mercury

mercury in the thermometer from 84, its uſual afternoon's height, to 76 three fourths.

Auguſt had none of the uſual cloudy weather; yet the reſt of the ſummer had nothing in it particular.

Though it began to be cloudy on the 4th of *September*, and continued ſo for a few days, and even thundered; yet no rain fell till the 11th in the afternoon, and then only a gentle ſhower of about an hour, which ſunk the thermometer from 82 and an half, its common afternoon's height, to 77. It ſoon however roſe again; and the wind being eaſterly or northerly from the 20th to the end of the month, the weather was unuſually warm; the afternoon height of the mercury being 85 or 86.

In the month of *October* there fell but one ſhower of rain, the 25th P. M. ſo that the thermometer kept high all the month, and the weather was extremely pleaſant.

On the 2d and 3d of *November* the rains fell plentifully; and, through the whole of this and the ſucceeding month, more fell than is uſual in other years. There did not happen either froſt or ſnow.

A. D.

A. D. MDCCXLVII.

From the beginning of *January* till the end of *March*, the winds were much higher than uſual at that ſeaſon, neither was there any froſt or ſnow; but more rain fell in *January* and *February* than is common, and the weather in general was bleak and unpleaſant. The reſt of the year till *September* was mild, and very moderate.

Though it was cloudy, and threatened rain about the 20th of *September*, yet none fell in this month at *Aleppo*; ſo the thermometer's evenings height kept up at 82 till the end of the month.

The whole of *October* was clear and ſettled weather, except one thunder-ſhower on the 13th, (which ſunk the mercury in the thermometer from 81 to 73) a ſmall ſhower on the 22d, and a gentle rain the whole of the 24th.

On the 7th of *November* the rains began to fall plentifully, the weather became as in other years, but there was no froſt in this month.

December was rather more foggy than common, without either froſt or ſnow.

Being,

Being, for want of leiſure, prevented from giving a particular account of the epidemic diſeaſes from 1748 to 1751, that of the weather is alſo omitted.

The change of ſtile from the *Julian* to the *Gregorian* rendering references to the general account of the weather, which were made according to the *Julian* calendar, indiſtinct, I conceived it neceſſary to give the weather of the years 1752 and 1753 compleat.

It is true that the ſhort method formerly uſed might have ſerved till *September*, as the act of parliament did not take place till the 3d of that month: but, beſides the want of uniformity that would have attended a change in the method before the year was out, I thought, that, if there were any who ſhould make an objection to the former, this would make them ſome atonement; and that it could be diſagreeable to none, more eſpecially as the epidemic fevers of thoſe two years changed their appearances ſo remarkably according to the ſeaſon.

The thermometer uſed, till noted otherwiſe, was the large one, and the ſituation during the whole two years in the wooden kioſk. Where-ever a rainy day occurs, with one ′, it is to be underſtood that a ſmall ſhower

or two happened on that day ; ‴ denotes violent rains, and ″ an intermediate degree of rain.

A. D. MDCCLII.

JANUARY.

The firſt week of this month cloudy and rainy; from the 8th to the 29th continued clear, fair weather, with ſome light clouds now and then intervening.

Rainy Days.

1ſt and 4th ″ at night, 5th ″, 6th ″ at night, with ſqualls of wind, 7th and ″ 29th in the night, 30th ‴, and 31ſt ‴.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	56	on the 28th and 29th, at 3 P. M.
Leaſt height - -	40	on the 10th and 11th, at 9 A. M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	29 1	on the 9th.
Leaſt height - -	28 5	on the 4th.

In the firſt fortnight, the mercury in the thermometer never roſe above 50. Through the whole month, the moſt general height at nine in the morning was 46, from which time it uſually roſe 3 or 4 degrees ; ſo that at 3 P. M. it ſtood at 49 or 50, except in rainy weather, when the variation was leſs conſiderable, and there was frequently none at all.

FE-

FEBRUARY.

Light clouds were more frequent in this month than in the former; the weather in the afternoon often became overcaſt; the three laſt days ſerene; the rain fell moſtly in the night, and in violent ſhowers.

Rainy Days.

7th, begun in the evening, and continued till the 8th ″ in the forenoon, 9th ″ in the night, 10th ″ A. M. 22d ′, 23d ‴ in the night, and 24th ′ in the forenoon.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	53	on the 19th, at 3 P. M.
Leaſt height - -	45	ſeveral days.
Greateſt height of the barometer	28 9	for the greateſt part of the laſt fortnight.
Leaſt height - -	28 3	on the 11th P. M.

The moſt common height of the thermometer in the morning was 48, its variation in the beginning of the month 3, and in the middle and latter part 5, unleſs in rainy weather.

MARCH.

The ſame ſerene weather with which the laſt month ended, continued till the 9th; from thence till the 18th, light flying clouds, with ſome rain; the remain-

der of the month ſerene, except the 24th, 25th, and 26th, which were cloudy.

Rainy Days.

8th ″ in the night, 9th ′ P. M. 13th ′ in the night, 14th ″, 16th ′ in the night with thunder, 26th ′, and 27th ′ A. M.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	67	on the 24th, at 3 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	44	on the 2d and 11th, at 9 A.M.

Greateſt height of the barometer	28 9	fluctuated often through the month between theſe two heights.
Leaſt height - -	28 5	

The general height of the mercury in the thermometer in the morning was 45 in the beginning of the month, about the middle 52, at the end 56. The difference between the morning and evening obſervations grew more conſiderable as the month advanced; at the commencement it was commonly 5; towards the end 8 or 9.

A P R I L.

During the firſt week, moſtly clear weather, with light, flying clouds in the afternoon. From the 7th to the 12th, variable weather, frequent hard ſhowers of rain, ſometimes attended with lightening and thunder. Theſe ſhowers fell chiefly in the night or morning. The reſt of the month, except one day, clear weather, diverſified with light clouds.

Rainy

Rainy Days.

7th′ A.M. and in the night′, 8th′ in the night, 9th′ A. M. and a ſtorm in the night, 10th‴, 11th′, 22d P. M. and in the night″.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	81	on the 30th, at 3 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	58	on the 8th, at 9 A.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	28 8	on the 8th, and from the 14th to the 18th.
Leaſt height - -	28 4	on the 22d.

For the firſt ten days, the morning-ſtation of the thermometer was 60, the afternoon 66, except it rained, when the difference was leſs. The remainder of the month, the height was commonly 65, and the variation in the ſame day 9 or 10.

M A Y.

There was a conſiderable quantity of rain fell the beginning of this month. The regiſter till the 18th is incompleat; from the 18th the weather clear and pleaſant; thunder in the morning of the 22d; the wind weſterly all the month, and blowing freſh, particularly from the 20th.

Rainy Days.

3d A. M. ″, in the night″, 4th′ morning.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	86	on the 30th, at 4 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	67	on the 4th, at 3 P.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	28 9	from the 26th till the 29th P. M.
Leaſt height - -	28 6	on the 4th.

From the 18th to the 29th, the common height of the mercury in the thermometer, at ten in the morning, was 70; the difference in one day 6, ſometimes 9. The three laſt days the ſtation in the morning was 78, the difference 8.

JUNE.

Fine ſerene weather through the whole month; ſome few light, flying clouds on the 17th and 27th; from the 7th a freſh weſterly wind.

Rainy Days none.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	92	on the 12th, at 4 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	76	
Greateſt height of the barometer	28 9	on the 9th and 10th.
Leaſt height - -	28 5	from the 24th to the end.

The morning-height of the mercury, at ſeven o'clock, increaſed gradually with the month, from 76 to 80; as that of the afternoon, at four o'clock, did from 85 to 91. This in general was the caſe; but the ſtrength of the wind had alſo much influence.

JULY.

Serene and cool weather for the ſeaſon, except the laſt eight days; when the weſt wind, which had blown freſh from the beginning of the month, giving way to calms and light breezes, it became exceeding hot.

Rainy Days none.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	95		on the 30th and 31ſt, at 4 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	77		on the 3d, 20th, and 21ſt, at 7 A.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	28	7	on the 1ſt.
Leaſt height - -	28	5	From the 5th, at 4 P.M. till the 7th at the ſame hour; as alſo the 20th and 21ſt.

The common height of the mercury was in the morning 80, and in the afternoon 90. In the laſt week it ſtood in the morning at 85, and in the afternoon at 94 or 95.

AUGUST.

Till the 21ſt, ſerene, freſh weather, ſome light, flying clouds appearing now and then about mid-day, or in the afternoon. The 21ſt, black, flying clouds threatened rain the whole day: from this to the end of the month, clouds of this kind paſſed almoſt every day. In the nights of the 6th, 20th, and 23d, many dark,

dark, gloomy clouds, with lightening. The weſt wind continued to blow freſh all the month.

Rainy Days none.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	93	on the 12th and 17th, at 4 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	74	on the 24th, 27th, and 28th, at 7 A.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	28 8	from the 29th till the end.
Leaſt height - -	28 5	on the 7th and 8th.

The general difference in the height of the mercury, between the morning and evening obſervation, was 10, and the morning-height 80. In the cloudy weather towards the end of the month, the mercury ſunk to 75 in the morning, and in the afternoon ſtood at 85.

SEPTEMBER.

Dews in the night were common at the beginning of this month. The weather till the 18th (which the reader muſt remember was but a few days, the 3d being by act of parliament reckoned the 14th) was much like *Auguſt.* For two hours before mid-day on the 18th, a ſmall rain; from that till the end the weather by degrees became cooler, particularly in the nights. The wind continued weſterly, but was not ſo freſh as in the laſt month; light, flying clouds frequent in the afternoon.

Rainy

Rainy Days. 18th A. M.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	86	on the 14th, at 4 P. M.
Leaſt height - -	68	on the 29th, at 7 A. M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	28 9	from the 27th till the end.
Leaſt height - -	28 7	from the 15th till the 27th.

The height and variation of the thermometer was in the beginning the ſame as in the latter part of *Auguſt*; about the 20th, the morning-height was 73, and it continued falling all the month. In the afternoon it ſeldom roſe more than 3 or 4 degrees.

O C T O B E R.

Light, flying clouds throughout the day, a freſh weſt wind, and cool weather. From the 4th to the 15th, ſerene, and ſomewhat warm; the wind little, and variable. The 16th, flying clouds, and violent blaſts of wind, by which volumes of duſt were raiſed and hurried about in a ſurpriſing manner. The four ſucceeding days the wind blew freſh from the weſt or ſouth-weſt. The 22d overcaſt, and threatening rain, which began that evening, and was violent in the night: all next day gloomy, with ſmall rain; violent rains again in the night. The 28th, till mid-day, as before deſcribed; after that, violent ſhowers, with thunder and lightening. It then cleared up, but ſome more rain fell in the evening. The remainder of the month (except the 26th and 27th, which were cloudy) proved ſerene weather.

Rainy Days.

22d ″ evenings and night, 23d ‴, and 24th ′.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	80	on the 4th, at 3 P. M.
Leaſt height - -	58	on the 29th and 30th, at 8 A. M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	28 9	{ fluctuated every few days from that to 28 8.
Leaſt height - -	28 6	on the 23d and 24th.

The thermometer's morning-height in the firſt fortnight was commonly 72, the difference at the times of obſervation in the ſame day 5 or 6. In the laſt fortnight it fell gradually to 60, and its variation in the day was rarely more than 3 or 4.

NOVEMBER.

The firſt eight days, fine pleaſant weather, light clouds ſometimes appearing, but, except one day, no black clouds. The afternoon of the 8th cloudy, the two following days gloomy, with ſome rain; from the 11th to the 16th, ſerene mornings, and light clouds in the afternoon; from that to the 20th, much cloudy weather, with ſome rain; the five ſucceeding days, fair, and froſty. The month ended with cloudy, rainy weather.

In the firſt fortnight, light breezes of wind weſt ſouth-weſt, ſometimes eaſt or north-eaſt. In the laſt fortnight, conſtantly moderate eaſt or north-eaſt. The wind

wind blew rarely fresh, or, if it did, was but for a little while at night.

Rainy Days.

8th ″ at night, 9th ′, 10th ′, and 16th ′ A.M. 26th ′ in the night, 27th ″, 28th ″, and 29th ″ in the night.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	65	on the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, at 3 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	46	on the 25th, at 8 A.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	29 0½	on the 24th, 25th, and 26th.
Leaſt height - -	28 8	the greateſt part of the month.

As the month advanced, the mercury in the thermometer fell from 60 to 50; the former being the uſual morning-ſtation at the beginning, as the latter was at the end. The variation in the day was at firſt 5, and afterwards 3; in rainy weather 2, ſometimes nothing.

DECEMBER.

This month begun with cloudy, gloomy weather, which continued the firſt ten days; the mornings generally foggy; the 11th and 12th, dark weather; the two following days were fair, and froſty; from the 15th to the 18th, dark and gloomy; from that to the 23d, froſt; from the 23d to the 28th, gloomy winter weather. Moſt of the rain in this month, except on the 23d, fell after ſunſet.

The wind, as in laſt month, moderate, at eaſt or north-eaſt.

Rainy Days.

5th ″ with thunder, 9th ″, 23d ‴, 26th ″, 27th ″, ſtorm in the night from the weſt.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	55	on the 1ſt, at 3 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	42	on the 13th and 14th, at 8 A.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	29 1	on the 14th.
Leaſt height - -	28 5	on the 27th.

In the firſt week the mercury uſually ſtood at 54; from the 5th to the 11th, at 50; from that till the 24th, that it got up again to 50, it continued fluctuating between 43 and 46. The moſt common height was 44. The difference in the ſame day was very inconſiderable, never exceeding 3, and for the moſt part 1, ſometimes not diſcernible.

A. D. MDCCLIII.

JANUARY.

The preceding year concluded with pleaſant ſerene weather, which, one gloomy day excepted, continued till the 11th of this month; to this ſucceeded four dark winter days; from the 15th to the afternoon of the 22d, fair, and froſt, light flying clouds now and then;

then ; the remainder moſtly gloomy, rainy weather ; the laſt day uncommonly cold, with ſome ſnow ; more rain fell in the day-time than uſual in this month.

Wind generally north-eaſt or eaſt, and moderate.

Rainy Days.

3d ′, 11th ′ A. M. ″ in the night, 12th ‴, 14th ″, 22d ′ A. M. ″ evening, 23d ′ and 24th ′ A. M. 27th ‴, 28th ″, 29th ″, and 30th ″, in the day-time.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	53		on the 7th and 8th, at 3 P. M.
Leaſt height - -	40		on the 31ſt, at 4 P. M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	29		on the 6th.
Leaſt height - -	28	5 ½	on the 30th and 31ſt.

The moſt common height of the thermometer, at eight in the morning, during the firſt fifteen days, was 49, the remaining part of the month 45 ; the variation in the ſame day, at the different hours of obſervation, as uſual.

FEBRUARY.

Till the 12th, fair, froſty weather, except the 2d and 3d ; on the former it ſnowed all day, and the latter continued overcaſt ; the 12th, cloudy, and rained ſeveral hours ; the eight following days ſerene, with light clouds after mid-day ; the remaining part

of the month cloudy and clear by turns; a good many ſhowers of rain, but of no long continuance.

The wind very moderate, as in the laſt month; the firſt ten days, north-eaſt or ſouth-weſt; from the 15th to the 20th, eaſt; the laſt eight days ſomewhat freſher, weſt.

Rainy Days.

12th ″ began at noon, 21ſt ′ P. M. 22d ′ P. M. 24th ′ P. M. with thunder, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, ſhowery.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	54	at 3 P. M. from the 20th to the end.
Leaſt height - -	36	on the 3d, at 8 A. M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	29 0½	on the 5th, 6th, and 7th.
Leaſt height - -	28 6½	on the 24th, 25th, and 26th.

The height of the mercury, in the morning, for the firſt twelve days, was 38; after that it continued aſcending gradually to 52. The difference in the afternoon, or variation in the ſame day, was at the beginning and middle of the month exactly as mentioned in *February* laſt year; the few laſt days being rainy, the variation (as uſual) was only 1 or 2.

M A R C H.

To the 20th, ſerene, ſome few light clouds now and then in the afternoon; the 9th excepted, which was cloudy and ſtormy; the remainder of the month

2 variable

variable weather, though chiefly cloudy. The rain fell moftly in fhort fhowers.

The firft ten days the wind variable, fouth-weft, fouth-eaft, or eaft; the other part of the month, commonly weft or fouth-weft. It was in general moderate throughout, only fometimes blew a little frefh in the afternoon; ftorm on the 9th.

Rainy Days.

9th ‴ A. M. 21ft ′ evening, 23d ′ P. M. 24th ″, 29 ′, 31ft ″ in the night.

Greateft height of the thermometer	61	on the 19th, 28th, and 30th, at 3 P. M.
Leaft height - -	48	on the 12th, at 8 A. M.

Greateft height of the barometer	28 9	fluctuated often between that and 28 7 till the 20th.
Leaft height - -	28 4	on the 22d, P. M.

The common ftation of the mercury, in the morning, was at the beginning 52, fome days about the middle of the month 49, after which it gradually rofe to 57; the variation on the cloudy days 2, at other times 4 or 5, but never fo confiderable as in the preceding *March*.

APRIL.

Begun with cloudy, rainy weather; from the 2d to the 9th; ferene; hazey weather frequent in the fecond

cond week; the 16th and 17th, ferene; from this time to the 27th, the weather unufually cool and cloudy. There were properly only two rainy days, the rain at other times falling only in fhort fhowers.

The reigning wind, particularly towards the end, weft or fouth-weft; frequent calms, and throughout the month the wind moderate.

Rainy Days.

1ft ″ P. M. 2d ‴, 13th ′ night, 14th ′ A. M. 15th ′, 19th ″, 22d ″ P. M. with thunder, 25th ′, 26th ′, 31ft ′, A. M.

Greateft height of the thermometer	69	on the 13th, at 4 P. M.
Leaft height - -	51	on the 2d, at 7 A. M.
Greateft height of the barometer	28 8	from the 8th to the 11th.
Leaft height - -	28 4	on the 2d.

As the month advanced, the morning-ftation of the thermometer rofe gradually from 51 to 62; the variation in the fame day was generally 6, and never exceeding; but as there was much cloudy weather, it was often only 2 or 3.

M A Y.

The firft day, gloomy, with continual rain till four in the afternoon; the three following days, fhowery, with thunder; the three next days, fair, with flying clouds, and

and a freſh wind; in the evening of the 8th, a ſtorm, and thunder; the enſuing week, much hazey weather, and the ſun ſometimes obſcured by the clouds; from the 16th to the 28th, ſerene weather, and generally a freſh wind through the day, clouds ſometimes in the evening; the 28th, overcaſt; the two laſt days, windy, and ſeveral dark clouds paſſed. Frequent calms in this month; the wind variable, ſouth-eaſt, or eaſt. When it blew freſh, as it did towards the latter end of the month, it was at weſt.

Rainy Days.

1ſt ‴, 2d ′ at noon, 3d ″ thunder-ſhowers, 4th ′ P.M. 7th ″ with thunder P. M. 15th ′ evening, 28th ′ P.M.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	78	as far as the 16th of the month.
Leaſt height - -	59	

Greateſt height of the barometer	28	8
Leaſt height - -	28	7

The morning-ſtation of the mercury, in the firſt fortnight, roſe from 61 to 70; the variation in the ſame day advancing alſo regularly with the month from 3 to 9 (*a*).

(*a*) On the 16th of this month, the thermometer was unfortunately broke, and it was the beginning of September before another could be procured.

JUNE.

JUNE.

The weather through the whole of this month was in general cool for the ſeaſon; dark clouds frequent in the firſt week; from the 8th to the 14th, light, flying clouds in the forenoon; the remainder of the month ſerene, except a few hours before noon, that light, fleecy clouds ſometimes appeared, but more ſeldom as the month advanced.

The weſt wind blew for the moſt part pretty freſh through all the month. In the afternoon of the 2d, at a quarter paſt five o'clock, there was a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake; the wind freſh all that day.

Rainy Days. 1ſt, a ſmall ſhower.

Greateſt height of the barometer	28	8	on the 1ſt.
Leaſt height - -	28	6½	a few days towards the latter end.

The ordinary ſtation of the mercury in the barometer was 28 7.

JULY.

The weather in the two firſt weeks, cool and pleaſant, fleecy clouds, as in the laſt month, often appearing before noon; to the 22d, little wind, ſerene, and warm; then three days cool weather; the remainder moderate breezes, and hot. The wind weſterly.

Greateſt

Greateſt height of the barometer	28	6
Leaſt height - -	28	5

To the 20th, the mercury in the barometer ſtood invariably at the greateſt height, as it did the reſt of the month at 28 5.

A U G U S T.

Through this whole month, the weather was moſtly ſerene, few clouds of any kind appearing; the 1ſt day, a freſh wind; to the 14th, hot, and little or no wind, particularly from the 4th the nights very hot; from the 14th to the 19th, the weather cooler, being refreſhed by a morning and evening breeze; the reſt of the month, calm, or little wind; many white clouds paſſed on the 23d and 25th, the weſt wind blowing freſh.

The wind throughout weſterly.

Rainy Days none.

Greateſt height of the barometer	28	6½
Leaſt height - -	28	5

The mercury in the barometer ſtood at 28 5 from the beginning till the 9th, from that time till the 29th its invariable ſtation was 28 6, as on the three laſt days of the month it was 28 6½.

SEPTEMBER.

The firſt week ſerene, the mornings and evenings cool; from the 13th to the 16th, frequent hard guſts of wind, that brought along with them clouds of duſt, as uſual before the autumn-rains; flying clouds often, and ſometimes dew in the nights; frequent lightening in the weſt; the 12th and 13th, ſteady gales of wind; a little rain in the night of the 16th; the four ſucceeding days, overcaſt, and often threatening rain; from the 20th to the 25th, ſerene; the remainder of the month ſtormy.

The wind weſterly.

Rainy Days. 16th ′, 29th ″ noon.

(*b*) Greateſt height of the thermometer	92		on the 3d, at 4 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	71		on the 18th, at 7 A.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	28	8 ¼	from the 20th to the 24th.
Leaſt height - -	28	5	on the 12th.

In the firſt fortnight, 82 was the uſual morning-height of the thermometer; in the afternoon it commonly roſe to 89 or 90; in the ſtorm it fell to 76, and roſe in the afternoon only to 80; in the laſt fortnight, 72 was the common height in the morning; the variation in the ſame day 8.

(*b*) The thermometer now uſed was a ſmall portable one.

OCTO-

O C T O B E R.

Mornings ſerene, and flying clouds in the afternoon, made up the weather in the firſt week; from the 9th to the 14th, much cloudy weather; the 15th, rainy; the other part of the month fair, the mornings ſometimes ſerene, ſometimes cloudy; but through the day there were generally white clouds, except the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 29th, which were quite ſerene.

The wind little, and variable; ſometimes it blew freſh in the night at weſt.

Rainy Days.

10th ″ evening and night, 15th ′ A.M. P.M. ″ and evening.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	81	on the 1ſt, at 4 P.M.
Leaſt height - - -	56	on the 25th, at 7 A.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	29 0½	on the 25th.
Leaſt height - -	28 7	on the 16th.

The variation of the mercury in the thermometer was in the ſame day generally 8 or 9, ſometimes 5, the morning-ſtation being 68 or 70; from the 15th it continued gradually ſinking to 59; and the variation in the ſame day was 5 or 6.

NOVEMBER.

The two firſt days, cloudy; the evening of the 2d threatened rain; from that to the 20th, ſerene and pleaſant; from the 23d to the 27th, gloomy weather; the latter days of the month, ſerene through the day, but cloudy both in the morning and evening.

The wind little, and variable, at eaſt, north-eaſt, ſouth-eaſt, &c.

Rainy Days.

23d AM. ″ in the night, 25th‴ in the night, 26th′ morning.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	71	on the 4th, at 3 P.M.
Leaſt height - -	43	on the 29th, at 8 A.M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	29 0½	on the 19th.
Leaſt height - -	28 7	on the 26th and 27th.

The mercury in the thermometer, in the progreſs of the firſt fortnight, deſcended from 58 to 52, the variation in the afternoon being generally 9 or 10; in the laſt fortnight it gradually fell from 52 to 44; the variation in that time was ſeldom more than 6.

DECEMBER.

The firſt fortnight, except two or three clear days, was for the moſt part dark and cloudy; the 17th was ſerene, but from that to the 27th foggy; the morning

ing of the 28th clear, at noon cloudy, and rained violently in the evening; the two laſt days of the year were ſerene and pleaſant, and through the whole month the weather was unuſually mild.

Frequent calms, little winds, at eaſt or north-eaſt; on the 5th it blew freſh at weſt, with a ſhower of hail.

Rainy Days.

2d ′ P. M. 3d ‴ in the day, 4th ‴ in the day, 5th′ P. M. 11th′ in the night, 12th ″ A. M. 13th ″, 14th ″, 23d ′ night, 25th ′ A. M. 28th ⁗ afternoon and evening.

Greateſt height of the thermometer	51	on the 17th and 20th, at 3 P. M.
Leaſt height - -	43	on the 23d and 24th, at 8 A. M.
Greateſt height of the barometer	29 0½	on the 20th.
Leaſt height - -	28 5	on the 4th.

The height of the mercury in the thermometer throughout the month was 44 or 45 at eight in the morning; the variation in rainy weather nothing, and at other times 2 or 1.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Epidemical Diſeaſes, from the beginning of 1742 *to the end of* 1747, *and of the Years* 1752 *and* 1753.

A. D. MDCCXLII.

THIS year was very healthy, till about the beginning of *March*; when an acute fever, attended with a pain in the right hypochonder, became very frequent, both among adults and children, though few of thoſe were ſeized with it who were under ten years old. Copious bleeding, emollient glyſters, cooling purges, with antipholgiſtic medicines internally, and emollient fomentations to the part affected, generally relieved the ſymptoms, and brought the fever to a favourable criſis on the ſeventh or ninth day in adults by a plentiful ſweat, and in children moſt commonly by a diarrhœa.

In ſome theſe evacuations only carried off the pain, and brought the fever to a regular intermiſſion; when it was ſoon and ſafely cured by the cortex; though, if any errors were committed in the uſe of the non-naturals, the patients were very ſubject to relapſes.

But

But when evacuations were not uſed in due time, the diſeaſe often proved fatal, or at beſt the fever was protracted to thirty, and even forty days, and ſome few of the ſick died hectic.

Though the above mentioned fever did not quite diſappear till the autumn; yet, after the beginning of *June*, it affected ſo few, that it could ſcarcely be called epidemical.

Inflammatory quinſies were alſo frequent at this time; but they were not violent, and quickly yielded to the common methods.

Through the winter the plague had been frequent in *Antab*, *Kilis*, *Azaſs*, and moſt of the villages among the *Pierian* mountains; to which places, according to the beſt information we could get, it had been brought from *Bias* (*a*), where it had raged the ſummer before.

The *Chingana*'s, who came as uſual from theſe parts, about the middle of *April*, to be hired for reaping corn, brought it with them to *Aleppo*. To theſe, and a few others in the out-parts of the town, it was confined for ſome time; and it was not till the 18th of *May*, that we had any notice of it, when, upon ſtrict en-

(*a*) A town in the gulf of Scanderoon, the chief port in that part of the country for landing goods from Egypt; the inhabitants of which have a good deal of commerce with the Curds, who dwell on theſe mountains.

quiry,

quiry, it was found that there had been ſome ſeized with the diſtemper in the city. In a few days, it encreaſed pretty much among the *Jews* (who ſuffered greatly in proportion to their ſmall number this ſeaſon) and came to be more general through the city and ſuburbs, where it continued, though in a limited degree, till the beginning of *July*, when the extream heat of the weather put a conſiderable check to it: ſome, however, were daily carried off by the diſeaſe till near the end of this month, when it entirely ceaſed. The *Europeans* ſhut up *(b)* this year the beginning of *June*, and continued ſo about a month.

About the middle of *July*, diarrhœas and dyſenteries became very frequent. The diſcharges at firſt were bilious, and the gripes violent. A very high fever was a conſtant attendant often with petechiæ, and other malignant ſymptoms: plentiful bleeding was always neceſſary at the beginning; after which an ipecacuan vomit, with a few doſes of rhubarb (found moſt effectual when a few grains of calomel were added) prepared the way for anodynes and gentle aſtringents: theſe, with ſoft mucilaginous aliment, in moſt inſtances, compleated the cure; but in ſeveral, from a promiſing appearance, it proved ſuddenly mortal: this was likewiſe the caſe with ſome in intermitting fevers that were

(*b*) See the method in the chapter on the plague.

now

now epidemic, and continued with the dyſentery all the autumn. This unexpected fatality happened at times, to ſuch as were not ſhut up, in all acute diſeaſes during the time of the plague; but buboes, or other ſigns of that diſtemper, were ſeen but ſeldom *(c)*.

About the beginning of *September*, the ſmall-pox made their appearance, eſpecially amongſt children; but being of a mild diſtinct kind, very little aſſiſtance was required from medicine. In *October* this diſeaſe became more frequent; and much the greater part that were ſeized, had the confluent ſort, attended with hæmorrhages, petechiæ, phlyctanæ, and other the worſt of ſymptoms. Convulſions (always violent) on their firſt ſeizure, indicated that the pock would flux, and prove fatal. In this confluent kind the eruptions were often diſcovered on the extremities as ſoon as the child was obſerved to be out of order, and never were later in appearing than the end of the ſecond day. Theſe patients generally died on the beginning of the eleventh, reckoning from the firſt attack, when the diſtemper was left to nature, as is commonly the caſe in this country; or, if they ſurvived, yet many of them were afterwards harraſſed with corroſive ulcers, carious bones, hard tumors

(*c*) From what I have ſince ſeen of the manners of the people, I have reaſon to believe that thoſe ſymptoms were often concealed.

on the glandular parts, difficult either to difcufs or bring to fuppuration, coughs, and fluxes; which laft foon put an end to their miferies. By degrees this great malignancy feemed to wear off; fo that by *December* the difeafe became mild and favourable, and moft of the fick recovered.

The *Jews* were the moft feverely afflicted by this fort of fmall-pox.

Bleeding, bathing the extremities in warm water, with a plentiful ufe of diluting, antiphlogiftic medicines, if ufed at the beginning, often prevented fatal confequences. Purging in the fecondary fever, or after the decline of the difeafe, is never practifed here by the natives; from the neglect of which, perhaps, the dreadful fymptoms above enumerated were more frequent; though they often happened when all poffible means had been ufed to prevent them.

Inoculation is only practifed here among the Chriftians, and is not yet general even among them. However, it appears to gain ground daily, though their injudicious method of proceeding in it feems to lay this practice under feveral difadvantages. They do not either prepare the body beforehand, or confider the habit of the child to be inoculated, or the nature of the pock, or other difeafes of the party from whom they

receive infection, but carry the child to be inoculated into the chamber of the sick; where an old woman opening one of the pustles with a needle, takes a little of the matter upon its point; with this needle she pricks many times the fleshy part of the child's hand, between the first joint of the thumb and the same joint of the fore-finger, taking up a little more matter upon the point of the needle after every two or three punctures; then putting a bit of cotton on the part, it is tied up, and the operation finished.

About the middle of *November* the plague began to shew itself again in the suburbs called *Bankusa* (*d*), and that neighbourhood; and before *Christmas* it was found to be in some parts of the city, though it made little or no progress.

A few pleurisies and rheumatisms began to make their appearance in *December*.

A. D. MDCCXLIII.

In *January*, the small-pox, which were now for the most part distinct, abated considerably, and by the end of *February* they quite disappeared.

(*d*) A high part of the suburbs to the north-east.

The pleuriſies and rheumatiſms grew more common in *January*, and continued through the greateſt part of *February*. They were commonly accompanied with headach, thirſt, and other febrile ſymptoms. The pulſe was low, quick, and hard; the urine not ſo high-coloured as uſual in thoſe inflammatory fevers, but without ſediment. The blood was ſizey. The pains of the rheumatics were not generally very acute, though fixed, and more eſpecially in the knees, which ſoon ſwelled conſiderably, and were often ſubject to great weakneſs long after the pain and fever were removed.

In both diſeaſes the method of cure was the ſame. They could not for the moſt part bear ſuch large and repeated bleeding as is uſual in thoſe inflammatory caſes at other times; but, by moderate bleeding, twice, or at moſt thrice, cooling purges, emollient fomentations to the parts in pain, a plentiful uſe of antiphlogiſtic and ſaponaceous diluters, with volatiles added towards the decline of the diſeaſe, they ſpeedily recovered.

During the winter, a continual fever, much like that of the preceding ſpring, affected ſeveral; but the pain in the right hypochonder did not ſo commonly attend it.

During

During the courſe of the ſpring, intermittents were common; but they had nothing in them particular.

The plague which had continued in the ſuburbs during all the month of *January*, though hitherto it had made but little progreſs, now began to ſpread among the *Jews* in the city, and ſeized many of the Chriſtians in the month of *February*; though, as it was then diminiſhed at *Bankuſa*, it might more properly be ſaid to have changed its quarters, than to have augmented its forces.

About the beginning of *March*, ſome *Jews* and *Turks*, who were known to the *Europeans*, dying ſuddenly, they began to be alarmed. However, whether from a ceſſation of the diſtemper, or from great induſtry uſed in concealing it, together with the natural credulity of mankind in what they wiſh to be true, cannot eaſily be determined; but certain it is, that we then heard no more of it, and moſt people flattered themſelves with hopes that it was entirely ceaſed: but, on the 20th of *March*, we were credibly informed, that two *Jews* were dead in the ſame houſe, and that ſeveral other perſons of different ſects were dead or infected, which raiſed a freſh alarm amongſt us; and, in truth, theincreaſe became ſoon too viſible, particularly among the *Armenians*, who ſuffered in a very extraordinary

dinary manner during the whole continuance of the diſtemper.

Hitherto the greateſt part of the infected were women and children, and moſtly in the ſuburbs; but, about the beginning of *April*, there was a manifeſt encreaſe of the burials in the city, and ſeveral were ſeized in the *Khanes*, where the *Europeans* live, ſo that moſt of them ſhut up the 11th of that month.

It continued encreaſing gradually in all parts, and among all ſorts of people during the month of *April*, but continued its ravages in *May* with much more violence, and arrived at its greateſt height, according to the reports we received, about the laſt of that month, when the number of burials was every day apparently great. But as we had no account that could be depended upon, it is not poſſible to aſcertain the preciſe number. Our liſt of the Chriſtians was however tolerably exact; and, notwithſtanding many of them were gone out of the city, and the reſt who could afford it were ſhut up, though not in the moſt regular way, their burials amounted from 20 to 30, and ſometimes 34 a-day. Hence it is evident, that the number of *Turks* muſt have been very conſiderable; though, according to the informations of thoſe who remember former plagues in this place, the mortality attending this was but very moderate.

About

About the beginning of *June* the diſtemper decreaſed pretty much amongſt the *Turks*, according to the accounts brought to us, though the number of Chriſtian burials (of which we were informed with more certainty) diminiſhed but little. From the 13th to the 17th, it again encreaſed, particularly among the *Turks*, though not to the height it was at about the end of *May*. On the 18th it began again to decline, and continued decreaſing with a ſurpriſing rapidity, ſome ſmall interruptions excepted, till the end of the month, by which time the burials were reduced to a very few. However, they kept at that ſtand the greateſt part of *July*; nor could the city be ſaid to be quite exempt from the infection till about the middle of *Auguſt*, though it was ſo much abated that moſt of the *Europeans* got abroad about the 18th of *July*.

About the beginning of *Auguſt*, intermittent fevers became frequent, and were at their height in *September*; after which they abated, but did not entirely ceaſe till the cloſe of the year.

For a few days after their commencement, they often reſembled continual fevers, with violent and irregular ſymptoms, not unlike thoſe of the plague; but, after bleeding and vomiting, or, what was moſt commonly practiſed, purging, with a plentiful uſe of nitrous

trous medicines, they formed into tertians, double tertians, or quotidians, and were ſpeedily and ſafely cured by the uſe of the bark. It was remarkable in thoſe fevers, that they affected many more of the *Europeans* than epidemics in this country commonly do.

Diarrhœas were alſo frequent throughout the autumn, and till the end of *December*, but without any thing particular in their ſymptoms.

From the middle of *November* till the end of the year, we now and then heard of a perſon dying of the plague; but theſe inſtances were very rare, hardly more than two of whom we could be certain that they had the diſtemper.

A. D. MDCCXLIV.

A few pleuriſies and peripneumonies occurred during the months of *January* and *February*; but theſe were not either frequent or violent, yielding, and that very quickly, to the common methods.

About the middle of *February* the chincough broke out among the children. It was often attended with a ſmart fever, and pain in the ſide. Copious bleeding was neceſſary, cooling purges, with pectoral and antiphlogiſtic medicines, and, towards the decline of the fever,

fever, bliſters, which were moſt effectual when applied to the part affected: but it was not often that the parents would conſent to this application, having in general a great averſion to bliſtering on any account. Notwithſtanding this treatment, the fever, and often the pain, remained fourteen days, and the cough for two or three weeks after; but the force of it was much diminiſhed, and the intervals between the fits long. This diſeaſe ceaſed by the end of *March*.

At this time alſo an inflammatory fever, without affecting any particular part, was frequent amongſt children; which bleeding, purging, and nitrous medicines, with the teſtacea, commonly carried off in a few days.

For want of bleeding, the above mentioned diſeaſes proved fatal to many, this operation being ſcarce ever performed upon children by the phyſicians of this country. They content themſelves with making a few ſlight ſcarifications on the top of the ears, or on the calves of the legs; from whence they ſeldom procure more than a few drops of blood.

The plague, which began to appear in *November*, made very little progreſs during the months of *January* and *February*. In *March* it became a little more apparent, and proceeded exactly in the ſame courſe as the

year before, ceasing entirely about the middle of *August.* The number of the infected were but few; so that the *English* nation did not shut up at all, and some of the *French* only towards the middle of *May*.

In the preceding years, I prescribed for the sick chiefly from the accounts I had from a person I employed to visit them; for though, notwithstanding all my precautions, I was often deceived by false representations, and employed to visit some of the infected before we shut up, yet I avoided it to the utmost of my power; but this year, the fears of infection being (like that of all other dangers to which one has been long exposed) much wore off, I attended the sick of the plague in common with those under other diseases.

Intermittents made their appearance about the middle of *March*, and continued till the beginning of *May*. Those who had laboured under this disease in the autumn, were now the most subject to it.

As the greatest part were regular, formed tertians, a vomit or purge, with the use of the cortex, was all that was necessary to cure them; and the same medicine, with the warm bitters, and elixir of vitriol, were continued for some time after, to prevent a relapse.

In *June*, *July*, *August*, and part of *September*, a malignant fever was common, attended with much the same

ſame ſymptoms as the plague, excepting buboes and carbuncles. The vomiting, with which it began, laſted for ſeveral days, and the fever continued at leaſt till the fourteenth, but often longer; ſome few after the fourteenth had regular intermiſſions.

The method of cure was much the ſame as that of the plague, only that they bore a ſecond bleeding, and nitrous medicines, better than I uſually found they did in that diſtemper. When the fever intermitted, the bark was given with ſucceſs.

From *June* till *December*, intermittent fevers of various forms were very frequent. They did not put on the appearance of continual fevers in the beginning, like thoſe of the laſt year; but, if they were not timely ſtopped by the bark after the fourth paroxyſm, (*viz.* the ſeventh day) there was no remiſſion; but the fever became continual, remaining at leaſt till the fourteenth day, but more frequently till the twenty-firſt, if it did not prove fatal before, which was often the caſe while the warm weather continued.

A few diarrhœas occurred between the end of *Auguſt* and the beginning of *January*. In *November* and *December* ſome pleuriſies and quinſies appeared; but neither of theſe diſeaſes had any thing in them different from thoſe of other ſeaſons.

A. D. MDCCXLV.

We had no disease that could be called epidemic, excepting the spring-intermittents, which began early *(January)*, and continued till the beginning of *May*. They indeed were more frequent than usual.

The summer-fevers among the young children begun in *June*, and were generally accompanied with a diarrhœa, but had nothing unusual.

Intermittents also made their appearance this year in *June*, and were numerous till *December*; but though they were very liable to return, they were not of a bad kind.

A few dysenteries were to be met with in the autumn, but scarce so many as to entitle the disease epidemic.

In *September*, the small-pox appeared among the children. The few that were first seized had a mild, distinct pock; but by the middle of *October* they became very common, and the generality of the sick had a bad confluent kind, which proved fatal to many on the eleventh day from their seizure; but of such as were treated after *Sydenham*'s method, very few died. The most part of those that recovered had inflammatory tumors

mors on the elbows, which always suppurated, and proved tedious in their cure; but, if timely opened, the bone was seldom affected.

A. D. MDCCXLVI.

The small-pox, which had raged violently in *November* and *December*, became milder in *January*, as also less frequent, and by the beginning of *February* entirely disappeared.

In *January* and *February* several had inflammatory fevers, which were commonly cured in a few days by bleeding, cooling purges, and a plentiful use of nitrous medicines.

In *June*, a putrid fever, with petechiæ, began, and continued during the months of *July* and *August*; but the number of the sick was but small. It however seldom proved fatal, but commonly terminated happily by a critical sweat on the eleventh day, or at the furthest on the fourteenth.

This autumn was most remarkably free from intermittents; none were seen before *September*, and they totally disappeared by *November*. The remainder of the year was very healthy.

A. D. MDCCXLVII.

As the laſt year ended, ſo this begun, free from any diſeaſe that had the appearance of an epidemic. A few diarrhœas occurred during *January* and *February*; in *April* peripneumonies affected ſeveral, and now and then through all theſe months intermittents appeared: but none of theſe diſeaſes were either frequent or dangerous; ſo that this ſeaſon might be eſteemed one of the moſt healthy.

In *May* a putrid fever broke out, and was very frequent through the whole of the ſummer, and to the end of *October*; after which, though it became leſs common, yet it now and then ſhewed itſelf till the end of *January* 1748.

This fever began with a ſhivering and vomiting, which were ſoon ſucceeded by violent headachs, pains over the whole body, and an evident loſs of ſtrength, though the pulſe was full and hard for the firſt four days. The tongue was firſt white, then became brown, hard, and dry. Moſt of the ſick became delirious on the fifth day, and towards the end of the diſeaſe comatoſe. The heat was violent, both internally and externally, with regular exacerbations in the evenings, preceded by fluſhings in the cheeks. Purple ſpots, about

about the ſize of a flea-bite, generally broke out over the whole body about the fifth day, and the fever moſt commonly ended by a plentiful ſweat, either on the ſeventh or by the ninth; ſometimes indeed it continued to the eleventh. At its firſt appearance, the fourteenth day was uſually critical. Signs from the urine were very fallacious. However, in proportion to the number of the ſick, and violence of the ſymptoms, this fever was not very mortal.

The method found moſt effectual in treating the ſick, was to bleed plentifully on the firſt days of the diſeaſe; once to diſcharge the contents of the primæ viæ, with a gentle laxative, which was the more neceſſary, as the generality of the ſick voided quantities of worms; to give nitrous medicines in ſmall doſes often repeated, with the plentiful uſe of the *ſpir. vitrioli*, and cooling glyſters *pro re nata*. Towards the end of the diſeaſe, warmer medicines were added as the ſtate of the pulſe ſeemed to indicate; and bliſters, when the ſick could be prevailed upon to admit them, were of great ſervice.

In *September* and *October* ſeveral were ſeized with a fever that ſeemed different from that before deſcribed, and which indeed proved fatal to more than one half of thoſe who were afflicted with it.

The

The firſt attack of this fever was by a ſlight ſhivering and nauſea, ſometimes a vomiting. Theſe were not ſucceeded by any violent heat, but by an exceſſive languor, and moſt exquiſite pains over the whole body. The head either did not ache at all, or but very little. Several times in a day, however, they complained of a lancinating pain, which, as they expreſſed it, run through their head; and as it came ſuddenly, it as ſuddenly went off again; and, though they had no great pain, they complained of a giddineſs, and conſtant noiſe in their ears, like the ruſhing of water. From the very beginning they laboured under great dejection of ſpirits; and their eyes appeared muddy, with a particular ghaſtly look, much like to that of a perſon in the plague. The tongue was moiſt; and, like one in health, for ſeveral hours they ſeemed to be without thirſt, or other uneaſineſs, and then would ſuddenly complain of a violent internal heat, and drink great quantities of liquor greedily, though neither their pulſe nor tongue were altered, nor any external heat to be obſerved.

The urine was of a ſtraw-colour, without cloud or ſediment, till the ſixth day, when there appeared in it a ſmall cloud ſuſpended about half-way; and this appearance it had in thoſe who died, as well as in thoſe who recovered. They ſlept very little, or not at all, du-

ring the whole courfe of the difeafe. The pulfe from the beginning to the end was but very little quicker than natural; about the fifth day it funk, and about twelve hours before death was not to be felt. The fick were fcarcely ever delirious, and never comatofe, continuing entirely fenfible till they expired, which was commonly on the feventh day of the difeafe. Thofe who recovered had a crifis by a plentiful fweat on the ninth. None of the fick had any petechiæ.

The blood that was drawn on the firft day was like that of a perfon in health; but, after the third day, it was of the colour of coffee-grounds, appearing quite thin as it run out of the vein, and, when cold, was bluifh on the top, and but very loofely coagulated.

This fever did not appear any way infectious; for I obferved no inftance wherein two perfons had it in the fame family, nor where any of the fick could be fuppofed to have caught it from another affected with the difeafe: and indeed the whole number of the fick that came within my knowledge did not amount to above thirty, twelve of whom were my own patients, and out of thefe I loft four. The others feemed to owe their recovery to a pretty large bleeding, and an ipecacuan vomit at the beginning of the difeafe, fmall and repeated dofes of *pulv. contrayervæ comp.* with a few grains of *nitr. ftibiat.* gentle anodynes, with moderate acidulated

cordials *pro re nata*, and an emollient refrigerating glyſter every evening. Towards the fifth day, a warmer regimen was neceſſary, with bliſters applied to the back, legs, and arms, according as the ſinking of the pulſe ſeemed to require.

Plenty of barley-water, acidulated with ſpirit of vitriol, was allowed for the patient's drink; and panada, rice-gruel, and roaſted apples, for food; though, to ſuch as would not be contented with this diet without the addition of butter, which is the method of this country, I choſe rather to allow weak chicken-broth, with crum of bread, or a little rice, boiled in it.

The autumnal intermittents were this year but few; nor did any other diſeaſes beſides thoſe already mentioned appear ſo frequently as to claim the title of epidemics.

From the year 1748 to 1751, I was prevented from taking notes in the manner that was neceſſary to furniſh an account of the epidemics of thoſe years, by a conſtant engagement in the duties of my profeſſion, together with an almoſt daily attendance on the *Baſhaw*; which however furniſhed me with an opportunity of ſeeing more of the manners of the people than I ſhould otherwiſe have done, and was fully recompenſed by the large preſents, and other public marks of his favour, which he was pleaſed to confer on me. In general,

neral, however, the firſt three years were healthy, if we except the meaſles and ſmall-pox, which were ſometimes in this period very frequent. The meaſles firſt made their appearance in the ſpring of 1749, and finiſhed in the ſpring of 1750. As this diſeaſe had not viſited *Aleppo* for ſeveral years, it affected numbers of adults, as well as children; ſo that it was no uncommon thing to ſee the father, mother, children, and ſervants, all ſick of the meaſles together. No deſcription of the diſeaſe could be more exact than that which *Sydenham* gives us of 1670, nor any method of cure more effectual, none having died that were treated after his manner, though it proved fatal to many of thoſe who were treated after the manner of the country; which is, to keep them extremely warm, and on the ninth day to take the ſick out of the hot room, in which they have been kept, to the bagnio; without which they imagine that the ſick would fall into an incurable diarrhœa: whereas in the ſmall-pox, which one would imagine is a diſeaſe that ſhould require more waſhing, they don't allow them to go to the bagnio till after the fortieth day.

The ſmall-pox made their appearance about the middle of *Auguſt* 1750, and were at firſt of a bad confluent kind: however, they became more mild by the middle of *November*, and diſappeared early in the ſpring.

The harvest of the year 1750 proved bad; so that a want of corn began to be felt early in the winter, and the poor were much distressed for want of bread. The new *bashaw* embraced this opportunity to bring in large quantities of wheat from his own granaries at *Hamah*, where it had been hoarded up for several years; by which means it was very much damaged, and the bread made of it was extremely black and musty: however, it was all that the poor had to eat till the coming in of the new grain.

About the beginning of *June* 1751, a most fatal dysentery made its appearance, and continued till the middle of *November*; and possibly proceeded as much from the bad bread, as the epidemic constitution of the air, though both causes perhaps concurred in producing it.

A. D. MDCCLII.

The first part of the year was very healthy; but, about the vernal equinox, a continual fever began, which attacked a great many people of all ranks, and continued with violence till near the end of *July*; after which the number of the sick diminished greatly, and by the middle of *September* this fever quite disappeared.

It began in the usual way, by a slight shivering, and often with a nausea; to which succeeded heat, thirst, headach, and pain in the loins. The head was much confused

confused from the first seizure, and a remarkable stupidity appeared in the patient's look. The tongue became immediately white, soon after brown, and often, towards the end of the disease, was covered with a black crust. The pulse was quick, but seldom hard or full, and continued in a more equal state than I ever observed in any other fever in this country, few or none of the sick having any remission or exacerbations, the heat and other symptoms continuing almost uniformly at one regular standard from the beginning to the end, if the patient's strength was not exhausted by unseasonable evacuations and improper management. On the ninth or eleventh day most of the sick had an hæmorrhage from the nose, which in some seemed to mitigate the symptoms, though many grew worse upon it; in others it had no manifest effect, either good or bad. The crisis was almost always by a plentiful sweat; but this happened to none at the first appearance of this disease before the fourteenth, and to the greater part on the seventeenth.

Towards the end of *May*, the hæmorrhage commonly happened on the seventh day, and a copious discharge by sweat on the eleventh; which, though it very much relieved, yet was not a perfect crisis, the fever never quite leaving them till the fourteenth. Many of the sick now had petechiæ.

As the hot weather advanced, ſo likewiſe theſe diſcharges came on earlier in the diſeaſe; ſo that by the latter end of *June* almoſt all had the hæmorrhages, the fifth or ſeventh, and on this laſt the ſweats likewiſe. And what is very remarkable is, that from about this time till the epidemic ceaſed, though the ſick had been duly purged after the fever, and the utmoſt care taken in reſpect to the non-naturals; yet none of them eſcaped a relapſe, which ſeized them in the ſame way as the preceding fever, only the heat was much more intenſe. The ſecond day they were taken with violent pains in the hypochonders, bilious vomitings, and often purging, which left them the third day; a ſmart fever remaining till the fifth, with many remiſſions and exacerbations, when a critical ſweat put an end to it; I mean in ſuch as had recovered of the preceding fever on the ſeventh day; but ſuch as had grown better on the fourteenth, did not recover of the relapſe before the eleventh.

Several of the ſick had the fever ſo ſlightly, that they were able to walk abroad; but, notwithſtanding this mildneſs of the ſymptoms, the diſeaſe continued the ſame number of days as in the others.

Though this fever was not in its own nature very dangerous, yet it proved fatal to many, particularly in the months of *April* and *May*, when the number of the

the sick was very great, and the fever was of long continuance. The increase of its mortality was probably owing to bleeding and purging, which were often used by the natives towards the eleventh day of the disease, and to which they were prompted by the spontaneous hæmorrhages, and an impatience under the long duration of the fever; but it seldom happened that any evacuations were used after the eighth day, without manifest detriment to the sick, either by retarding their recovery, or sinking them irretrievably.

Of several hundreds that were treated after the following method, only two died. As soon as the person was taken ill, he was blooded pretty largely; next day he took a laxative potion of *infus. sennæ limon.* and manna, and in the evening of that day a gentle anodyne. If he was strong and plethoric, the bleeding was repeated the third day; but, after this, blood was seldom, if ever, taken. Nitrous medicines, with a small proportion of *pulv. contrayerv. composit.* were given every six hours, and the last encreased or diminished according as the pulse seemed to require; and towards the end of the disease, or when the pulse was low, the *pulv. contrayerv. comp. Phar. Edin.* was substituted in its stead. A glyster of milk, pulp of cassia fistula, or sugar, and a little oil, was injected every evening till the eleventh, if the head was much confused, and

the body coſtive, which was generally the caſe in the firſt months; though afterwards, when the diſeaſe became more acute, moſt of the ſick had ſeveral ſtools every day.

When petechiæ appeared, and the heat was intenſe, with great languor, moderate cordials, acidulated with *ſpir. vitrioli*, together with the above mentioned powders, were repeated as neceſſity required.

The ſecond day after the criſis, they were purged with the ſame potion as at the beginning, and it was repeated at proper intervals, once or twice: when a tendency to relapſes became ſo general, a decoction of the cortex, with a ſmall proportion of *elixir vitrioli*, was given to prevent them, and often with ſucceſs.

In theſe relapſes, though the ſymptoms ſeemed violent, they were ſeldom or never blooded. When the vomiting came on, the ſick were ordered to drink quantities of warm water, to waſh the ſtomach; glyſters were occaſionally injected, and the medicines before mentioned exhibited.

The patient's drink was a ptiſan, in common uſe here, made of barley, graſs-roots, and a few injubs, ſometimes acidulated with lemon-juice; their food, weak chicken-broth, with a little rice, or crum of bread,

bread, boiled in it, and now and then a roaſted apple.

From the beginning of the ſummer till the end of *September*, the chincough was frequent among the children; but though it was very violent, it much ſooner gave way to medicines than I ever knew it; for by once bleeding, (which was generally with leeches) a few purges, and a weak ſolution of gum ammoniac in water, with a ſmall proportion of *acet. ſcillitic.* & *tinct. caſtor.* they either ſoon recovered, or the cough grew much leſs frequent and violent, and went off entirely in about a fortnight more.

This year the fever uſually attending young children was more frequent than in others.

Scarcely one intermittent was to be met with this autumn; and the place was exceeding healthy till the middle of *November*, when a fever became very frequent (chiefly among children three years old and upwards) with a ſwelling in one or both parotids, the maxillary glands, and ſometimes over the whole face.

Bleeding, with a gentle purgative once or twice repeated, and a low diet, generally cured thoſe that had it the moſt violently in five or ſix days, and ſuch as had it ſlightly recovered without any aſſiſtance in about the ſame time; and though this fever continued to af-

fect great numbers all the year, and till about the middle of *January* 1753, I did not hear of any to whom it proved fatal.

A. D. MDCCLIII.

With this year commenced a continual fever, which was chiefly confined to adults, and to the northern ſuburbs of the city, where the Chriſtians moſtly inhabit.

The diſeaſe began with a ſhivering and nauſea, but the patient ſeldom vomited. The heat was intenſe during the firſt two or three days, the pulſe ſtrong and frequent: the ſick did not ſo much complain of pain, as of great confuſion in their head, and noiſe in their ears, acute pains in their back, legs, and arms; which laſt they could ſcarcely bear to move. The tongue was at firſt white, afterwards yellow, and towards the height of the diſeaſe generally black. From the beginning their aſpect was ſtupid, and by the ſixth day they became delirious; from the ſeventh to the ninth petechiæ appeared over the whole body, not round, as uſual, but in irregular figures. The pulſe by this time began to ſink, and they were often comatoſe; from the ninth to the eleventh, a moderate ſweat ſometimes broke out, or they had a few looſe ſtools, which ſeemed to relieve, and for the preſent to abate the ſymptoms; yet

yet the fever always continued till the ſeventeenth day, when it began to decline gradually, and went off without any remarkable evacuation. When the head was much affected, the urine was pale as water, without any ſediment; in ſome it was of a blackiſh caſt, like a weak tincture of ſteel. On the eleventh day it commonly let fall a white ſediment in thoſe who recovered; and indeed all who were treated in the method mentioned for the continual fever of laſt year (with the addition of ſinapiſms to the ſoles of the feet, for they are much averſe to bliſters) recovered.

Thoſe who were bled to any conſiderable quantity after the ſeventh day generally died on the ninth or the eleventh.

This fever continued to prevail till the beginning of *February*, when the very cold weather we had at that time put a check to it; ſo that, from the beginning to the 20th, I ſaw but two perſons who had any appearance of it. Theſe, beſides the above mentioned ſymptoms, had an acute pain in the right hypochonder affecting their breathing, and bore larger bleeding than could be endured without great injury in the preceding conſtitution, and the blood was ſizey. Both theſe patients had a criſis of the fever by a large hæmorrhage from the right noſtril on the ſeventh day, and very nearly about the ſame hour in which they were firſt ſeized.

In one of them the hæmorrhage was accompanied by a diarrhœa, and about a fortnight after he had a regular tertian.

In *January* several old people had apoplexies, though few proved mortal: they commonly ended in hemiplegias, which in several, though much advanced in years, gave way to medicine.

About the 20th of *February*, the continual fever above mentioned, which had almost totally ceased upon the setting in of cold weather, again made its appearance, and with additional force. Almost all now had petechiæ, which were round, very small, and of a purple colour. These, after the twelfth or thirteenth day, disappeared, without any manifest alteration in the disease. The urine during the first three or four days was of an orange colour, and towards the seventh let fall a copious white sediment; after that it became clear and pale as water till the eleventh or twelfth; when, though it still retained the same appearance whilst warm, when cold it let fall a sediment like fine flour, and continued thus till the end of the disease, which always happened on the seventeenth.

Many of the sick in the fever, both of this and the last year, voided many worms of the round kind, and towards the height of the disease almost all were deaf, which

which laſt was a good ſign; and it may here be remarked, that theſe two ſymptoms are almoſt common to all fevers in *Aleppo*.

About the middle of *April* near one fourth of the people were ſeized with violent coughs, which did not either laſt long with thoſe attacked, or in the compaſs of a few days continued to ſpread any farther.

The *Jews*, who had hitherto kept pretty clear of the fever, though it was now very common in the city, began to feel its effects ſeverely very ſoon after their feaſt, about the middle of *April*.

In *May* ſeveral of the ſick had a critical ſweat on the ſeventh day, preceded in ſome by an hæmorrhage from the noſe; but all who had this hæmorrhage, in about five or ſix days after, had a return of the fever, which was more violent than at the firſt attack, and continued five days. In ſeveral thoſe relapſes were accompanied with peripneumonic ſymptoms, and required bleeding.

Children had hitherto eſcaped this diſeaſe; but in this month *(May)* a conſiderable number of them, from nine years old and upwards, were ſeized with it. The ſymptoms and duration were much the ſame as in adults; only their moſt frequent complaint was of pains in the belly, and they voided worms either by vomiting or ſtool, chiefly of the round kind.

The

The number of the ſick was much diminiſhed by the beginning of *June*, and the fever quite diſappeared before *July*.

The method purſued in the cure of the fever of laſt year was attended with the ſame ſucceſs in this; and evacuations after the ſeventh day, as in the preceding, ſo likewiſe in the preſent, were always prejudicial, and often fatal.

The ſummer-fever, commonly incident to young children in this country, began this year in *June*, and continued through the ſummer as cuſtomary.

In *July* a very few were ſeized with mild dyſenteries, others with intermittents, chiefly quartans; but neither of theſe diſtempers were ſo frequent as to be termed epidemic.

The ophthalmias, which, according to cuſtom, were epidemic in *September*, had this particular from other years, that the inflammation was chiefly external in the palpebræ.

Both this and laſt year furunculi were frequent on different parts of the body, but more eſpecially the fingers; in *November*, and part of *December*, they often broke out in the armpits, but without any other diſorder.

A very few had pleuriſies in *December*, and ſeveral died ſuddenly of apoplexies about this time.

It ſhould have been before obſerved, that the continual fever of this year, particularly after the month of *February*, ſeldom affected one perſon in a houſe, without going through two thirds of the family; but it was rare to find two ſick together, one being generally a few days recovered before the other was taken ill.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the PLAGUE.

SECT. I.

Of the PLAGUE *in General.*

IT is the common opinion of the inhabitants of *Aleppo*, that they are viſited with the plague about once in ten years, and that it is brought thither from ſome neighbouring city, where it firſt makes its appearance, as *Antab*, *Urfa*, *&c.* to the northward, or *Damaſcus* to the ſouthward; from which laſt place it is generally alledged that the worſt plagues have been brought; though ſome aſſert that thoſe which have come from the northward have raged with the greateſt violence.

With reſpect to the intervals between the returns of the plague, though that of 1742 is an exception, yet the common opinion ſeems in ſome meaſure to be

 founded

founded on experience (*a*). And it ſeems a fact pretty well atteſted, that it never rages at *Aleppo* without having firſt viſited ſome of the above mentioned places; though the firſt appearance of all is, from what I have been able to learn, always in ſome town on the coaſt of *Syria* (*b*). If it firſt ſhews itſelf in *Sidon*, *Byroot*, or *Tripoly*, *Damaſcus* is uſually the channel through which it comes to *Aleppo*; but if in *Scanderoon* or *Byaſs*, then it commonly paſſes by way of *Antab*, *Killis*, *Urfa*, &c.

During the winter this diſeaſe is conſtantly moderate; as the ſpring advances it grows more violent, it

All the facts mentioned in the notes are taken from old journals or letters written at the times they happened.

(*a*) In a letter written at Aleppo in the year 1719, by an Engliſh gentleman who had then been about thirty years in that country, the author ſays, that, ſince he had been there, the plague had never viſited them oftener than once in ten or twelve years. Thoſe within the memory of the people were in 1719, 1729, 1733, and the late one, which ended in the year 1744; ſince which time ten years are now elapſed without any appearance of it, either here or upon the coaſt of Syria.

(*b*) Some have told me, that the plague of 1719 came from the northward; but none of the journals or letters I have peruſed make any mention of this circumſtance; though all of them confirm its raging at Tripoli, Sidon, *&c.* ſome months before it appeared at Aleppo.

In the year 1728 the plague made great havock in Egypt, and in the ſummer of that year it raged at Byaſs, and the parts adjacent; but did not break out at Aleppo till the year 1729.

At Tripoly, Sidon, and Damaſcus, the plague raged in the year 1732. It was 1733 before it raged at Aleppo.

For the progreſs of the laſt plague, ſee p. 191. concerning its coming to Aleppo; from thence it went to Damaſcus, and the coaſt of Syria, where its greateſt force was exerted in the year 1744; at which time it was greatly abated at Aleppo.

comes

comes to its height in *June*, decreaſes greatly in *July*, and certainly diſappears in *Auguſt*; and this ſeems to be the conſtant courſe of the plague at *Aleppo*: ſo that none are ever ſeized with it in the months of *September* and *October*, even in ſuch extraordinary inſtances as when it has made its appearance for three years ſucceſſively, as it did in 1742, 1743, and 1744 (*c*).

A conſiderable difference is obſervable, both as to the mortality and number of the infected, in different years; but it does not appear that it has ever raged in this country with the violence that it has often done in *Europe*.

Extreme heat ſeems to check the progreſs of the diſtemper; for though, during the few firſt hot days, the mortality, as well as the number of thoſe newly infected,

(*c*) In the year 1719, the plague made great havock, and advanced ſo faſt in the ſpring, that the Europeans ſhut up about the middle of March, and opened about the middle of July.

In 1729 the number of the ſick being few, it was the middle of May before any ſhut up, and they were not above a month confined.

In 1733 the diſeaſe raged with violence, though not quite ſo much as in 1719. The Europeans, however, ſhut up, and got abroad again at the ſame ſeaſons as in the former year.

In 1742 they were confined much about the ſame time as in 1729.

In 1743 the diſtemper raged with violence, though not quite to that degree as in 1733. The Europeans ſhut up the 11th of April, and opened about the middle of July.

In 1744 the number of the ſick being inconſiderable, and the terror from the diſtemper much abated by being uſed to it, few of the Europeans ſhut up. The progreſs of the diſeaſe was juſt as above mentioned.

 encreaſed,

encreafed, yet a few days longer continuance of that weather greatly diminifhed the number of the fick. Add to this, that the feafon wherein it always ceafes at *Aleppo*, is that in which the heats are the moft exceffive.

Though the natives, as well as feveral authors, have a notion that the moon has fome influence over this diftemper, yet experience no ways favoured this opinion in the late plague at *Aleppo*.

Having the diftemper once, does not prevent a fecond feizure, numbers of people being alive when I left *Aleppo*, who have had it twice or oftener; and I have even feen inftances of the fame perfon's having had the difeafe three feveral times in the fame feafon.

S E C T. II.

Of the Plague, as it appeared in Aleppo, *in* 1742, 1743, *and* 1744.

IT is no wonder that the very name of *plague* among us fhould ftrike terror whenever it is mentioned; for, befides the numerous and terrible diftreffes of the whole body of the people during the rage of a pefti-

lence, and the ſcenes of death and miſery which are continually before our eyes, the diſtemper itſelf is the moſt lamentable to which mankind are liable. The torments of heat, thirſt, and pain, frequently unite in ſome patients; an unſpeakable languor and dejection in others; the loathſome remains of the diſtemper in the painful and putrid ulcers, even in thoſe who eſcape; the deſertion of friends and attendants; the want of common neceſſaries, and medical aſſiſtance, are all of them circumſtances which aggravate the miſeries of the ſick, and contribute not a little towards augmenting the general horror.

And as there is no diſeaſe incident to mankind that is in its nature more terrible and deſtructive, ſo there is none more difficult to deſcribe. Its ſymptoms are ſcarcely in all reſpects alike in any two perſons; nay, they even vary extremely in an hour in the ſame ſubject. The diſeaſe begins often with the moſt flattering appearances, and ends fatally in a few hours. Some complain of a pain at their heart, are ſeized with a vomiting and giddineſs, and die in a few minutes; while the moſt alarming attacks ſometimes end ſpeedily in health and ſecurity.

In general, however, a coldneſs or ſhivering, with ſickneſs, vomiting large quantities of porraceous bile, often

often of a very offenſive ſmell, pain in the back or loins, an intenſe headach, uncommon giddineſs, and a ſudden loſs of ſtrength, were the firſt complaints of thoſe who were ſeized with this diſtemper; and theſe were uſually attended with great uneaſineſs or anxiety about the pit of the ſtomach, and a ſharp, ſhooting pain darting nto the parotid, axillary, or inguinal glands.

Theſe ſymptoms were ſoon ſucceeded by a violent fever; in which, while the patients complained of extreme inward heat, their ſkin felt but little hotter than uſual. Sometimes this heat ſoon became general and intenſe, at other times particular parts only were affected therewith; and it ſeldom continued many hours together alike, but remitted and returned with conſiderable, but unequal force ſeveral times in a day. The face, in theſe exacerbations, became florid, and was often changed from a deep ſcarlet to a livid colour, reſembling that of a perſon almoſt ſtrangled. Theſe appearances again would ſuddenly give place to a cadaverous paleneſs. The eyes ſoon loſt their luſtre, and acquired a kind of muddineſs; and the countenance of the greateſt part of the ſick was ghaſtly, and confuſed beyond deſcription.

The pulſe, at the firſt ſeizure, was very little different from its natural ſtate, only ſomewhat more quick

and

and low. In a few hours it commonly encreafed in quicknefs and ftrength ; but thefe feldom continued in the fame way an hour together, nay, fcarce many minutes, but varied without any manifeft correfpondence with the other febrile fymptoms, both as to ftrength and quicknefs, inceffantly.

In thofe who complained of pains, either darting into the parotids, the armpits, or groins, a fmall, painful, hard, deep-feated tumor was difcovered by the touch in the part, without any manifeft difcoloration of the fkin. Such were the firft beginnings of the peftilential *buboes*.

This was the common appearance of the diftemper the firft day of the difeafe ; and thofe who had the moft favourable efcape were often attacked at firft with as alarming fymptoms as thofe who died in a few hours ; for fometimes this febrile paroxyfm diffolved in a few hours, and left the patient indeed languid, and weakened to an extreme degree, but free from other complaints, except the pain of the tumor above mentioned ; which in many encreafed from this time, both in fize, tenfion, and pain, during about twelve or fifteen days, when it commonly fuppurated, the patient, all the time, the firft day excepted, walking about as ufual.

But though many thus eſcaped, yet ſeveral who were ſeized in this manner, eſpecially in the month of *March* 1743, ſuddenly dropped down dead, or at leaſt lived but a few hours; the headach, vomiting, and pain about the præcordia, encreaſing every moment to ſuch a degree as to occaſion immediate death, or fatal convulſions. Few of thoſe who died in this manner had any appearance of ſuch indurated tumors, though generally the armpits, groins, or internal parts of the arms and thighs, were livid or black, and the whole body was covered with confluent petechiæ, interſperſed with livid puſtules, eſpecially after death.

Thoſe who ſurvived the firſt attack of the diſtemper, which was by much the greateſt part of the ſick, in the evening had a very conſiderable encreaſe of every ſymptom. The heat became exceſſive, both internally and externally; and as the ſick were by this time for the moſt part delirious, it was often with difficulty they could be kept within doors. They were diſpoſed to talk a great deal, but faultered ſo much in their ſpeech as ſcarcely to be underſtood; the tongue having alſo ſhared in the debility that was evident in every other part of the body.

In this ſtate they continued during moſt part of the night; towards morning the violence of the heat, inquietude, and delirium, abated; a manifeſt remiſſion ſucceeded; ſome recovered their ſenſes entirely, ſome in great part, and then complained much of intenſe head-ach, or pain of the buboes, which laſt would often increaſe ſuddenly, and decreaſe as quickly, in the ſpace of a few hours. About one half of the ſick about this time had an additional complaint of a painful puſtule, like an angry, confluent pock, ſurrounded by a circle of a deep ſcarlet tinge, which ſoon became livid, and was attended with an intenſe burning pain; from which circumſtance, as well as from its fiery aſpect, it has probably obtained the name of *carbuncle.*

Theſe puſtules broke out indiſcriminately on all parts of the body, and increaſed from the ſize of a large pock to the extent of an inch and a half diameter, ſometimes, though rarely, to three inches.

The remiſſion of the feveriſh ſymptoms was commonly but of very ſhort continuance, the rigors, anxiety, and delirium ſoon returning with greater violence, with a frequent and ſtrong *ſubſultus tendinum.* Theſe ſymptoms, however, did not proceed with a regular increaſe during the day; but the rigors and heats coming

and going by turns, formed ſhort, but alarming intermiſſions, each paroxyſm ſurpaſſing the former either in violence or duration; till, in the evening, the pulſe was ſcarcely to be counted by reaſon of its depreſſion and quickneſs. The patient grew comatoſe, with a quick, laborious, and interrupted reſpiration.

The buboes, which ſome hours before ſeemed manifeſtly to increaſe, now often ſubſided, and almoſt diſappeared, and the livid circle about the carbuncle became black, reſembling a large eſchar made by a cauſtic; and livid or black ſpots, of different dimenſions, about this time often appeared diſperſed over the whole body.

Under theſe circumſtanees, dreadful as they ſeemed, ſome hope of recovery ſtill remained; for though many died on the third day, yet ſeveral had a favourable criſis by a profuſe ſweat: ſome ſtruggled under theſe difficulties to the fifth day, a few to the ſeventh, and here and there one even to the eleventh, before any critical alteration appeared.

If the diſeaſe was not wholly carried off by a copious ſweat on the third day, it was always conſiderably abated, and was in general totally removed by a ſecond, though leſs profuſe one, by the fifth; ſo that no

ſymptoms of the diſeaſe were then left, weakneſs excepted, and the pain proceeding from the buboes and carbuncles. And it may here be remarked, that all who were attacked had buboes; though, even in many that recovered, they diſcuſſed without any manner of bad conſequences: but the carbuncles did not appear on above one half of the ſick, and often begun to digeſt before the critical ſweat happened.

It is evident, from the account already given, that nothing could be more difficult than to form a judgment about the event of this diſeaſe, or be more juſt than what *Morellus* (*d*) obſerves on a ſimilar occaſion. This author, after reciting ſeveral circumſtances proving the irregularity of its type, concludes, "That, in reſpect to the plague, even our ſenſes and reaſon deceive us, the aphoriſms of *Hippocrates* are erroneous; and *Hippocrates* himſelf, was he preſent, would likewiſe be miſtaken."

The tongue was in ſome quite moiſt, and in all reſpects like that of a perſon in health through the whole courſe of the diſtemper; in others it was at firſt white, but ſoon became yellow, black, and covered with a dry,

(*d*) Unde fit ut in peſte fallat nos ſenſus, fallat ratio, fallant Hippocratis aphoriſmi; & ipſe, ut puto, in his falleretur Hippocrates. *De Febre Peſtil. c.* 5.

rough ſcurf or fur. Some had no thirſt at all, and could ſcarcely be prevailed upon to take liquids in ſufficient quantities. But the generality of the ſick were extremely thriſty, and drank with great eagerneſs whatever they had given them, eſpecially at particular times; for the intenſeneſs of their thirſt had irregular intervals, and did not continue alike through the progreſs of the diſtemper, nor often correſpond with the violence of the fever.

In moſt patients the vomiting ceaſed after the firſt few hours, excepting when they overloaded their ſtomachs during this exceſs of thirſt; at which times the vomiting returned.

The urine was as little to be depended on as a ſign as any other circumſtance, being ſcarce alike at the ſame time of the diſeaſe in any two perſons; and its appearance varied no leſs in the ſame patient every day. In general, however, it was ſomewhat of a deeper yellow than uſual in a perſon in health, and without ſediment.

Some had a diarrhœa during all the time, others were coſtive; in moſt the diſcharges were natural. The diſtemper, however, ſeemed never to admit of a critical ſolution by either ſtool or urine. Some few had hæmorrhages from the noſe or uterus: and if theſe

happened

happened after the ſecond day, a plentiful ſweat, which was moſt commonly critical, ſoon followed; a circumſtance different from what uſually has happened in the plague at other places.

In the years 1742 and 1743, the buboes often appeared as ſoon as the patients were taken ill, in ſome not till twelve hours after, and in a few not till after two or three days: but, in 1744, ſome perceived the buboes a day or two before they had any other ſymptom of the diſeaſe. And during all the time the plague raged at *Aleppo*, none of the ſick were without them, except ſuch who died ſuddenly. In general, the ſick had but one, and they were more common in the axillary or inguinal glands than in the parotids. Some few had even two or three, which were not confined to one ſide of the body. Their firſt appearance, as hath been mentioned, was like a ſmall indurated gland, deeply ſeated; in ſome they were fixed, but more frequently moveable, and moſt commonly painful to the touch. They would often increaſe conſiderably in a few hours with intenſe pain, and would as ſuddenly ſubſide; and theſe changes would frequently ſucceed each other ſeveral times in twenty-four hours. Sometimes an exacerbation immediately following the decreaſe of the bubo, would prompt one to imagine this decreaſe to have been the cauſe; but this was not ſo

6 conſtantly

conſtantly the caſe as to induce me to think it was ſo in reality.

The buboes, ſo far as I could learn, never advanced towards a regular maturation, till a critical ſweat had carried off the fever. In ten, twelve, or fifteen days from the firſt attack, they commonly ſuppurated with the uſual attendants of heat and pain. Sometimes, nay frequently, I have known them to diſappear ſoon after the critical ſweat, and diſcuſs without any detriment to the patient. At other times, when grown pretty large, about the height of the diſeaſe, they ſunk, and mortified without being attended with fatal conſequences: for as ſoon as the criſis was compleat, the mortification ſtopped, and the eſchar ſeparated gradually, leaving a large deep ulcer, which healed without difficulty by the uſual methods.

The inguinal buboes were ſeldom ſingle, there being generally two, and in the ſame groin. The ſuperior was the largeſt, of a long figure, ſomewhat reſembling a cucumber, lying obliquely, but lower than where the venereal buboes appear, and it was this which commonly came to ſuppuration. Once I met with a caſe where an axillary bubo divided into two; one part getting under the pectoral muſcle, the other ſinking

deeper

deeper into the armpit: both of them grew painful and inflamed; but that in the armpit only ſuppurated.

I met with no inſtance of a bubo not followed or preceded by the fever.

In reſpect to the carbuncles, it has already been obſerved, that they broke out on all parts of the body, the muſcular and tendinous eſpecially. From the ſize of a ſilver penny they often ſpread themſelves ſpeedily to the extent of an inch and half, two inches, nay ſometimes three inches diameter, frequently penetrating deep into the ſubſtance of the parts they attacked. Their moſt common time of appearing was on the ſecond day of the diſeaſe. Their progreſs was very quick, and not above one half of the ſick had them. In ſuch as died, I was told, (for I ſaw none of thoſe caſes myſelf) that from the puſtule iſſued a quantity of ichorous matter; but the black circle remained hard and dry: in the others the mortification uſually ſtopped on the third day, and in a day or two more digeſted, and began to ſeparate round the edges. The ſeparation of the whole eſchar was completed rather ſooner than in ſuch as are made by a cauſtic.

A few of the ſick had puſtules, which were filled with well-concocted matter, without any livid or diſcoloured

loured circle about them : theſe, after a certain time, dried up, and fell off, as it commonly happens in the diſtinct ſmall-pox ; and as all the patients who had this eruption recovered, it was conſidered as a favourable ſymptom.

To enumerate all the various changes that happened, with the ſudden and unexpected tranſitions from extreme danger to great ſafety, would be tedious, and little inſtructive. Such, however, were the general outlines of the diſtemper, and the moſt uſual ſymptoms ; which though they by no means furniſh one with the neceſſary helps to form a certain prognoſtic, yet ſome hints may from thence be deduced for eſtabliſhing a rational, and perhaps a ſucceſsful practice.

Upon conſidering, however, the ſeveral circumſtances attending this fatal diſtemper, the various ſhapes it aſſumes, the ſudden tranſitions from one appearance to another, the precipitate advances to its height, and the danger which the phyſician incurs in viſiting the ſick, the wonder ceaſes, that we meet with in authors ſo various and contradictory accounts of the proper methods for treating it. Some plead for evacuations, others decry them with vehemence : if we allow, that difference of climates, different conſtitutions of the air in the

the ſame climate, and perhaps ſome variety even in the plague itſelf, might lead practitioners to judge not always alike concerning it; yet it is not ſo eaſy to reconcile the jarring opinions of thoſe who have practiſed at the ſame time, and in the ſame place, in reſpect to this eſſential part of management: and as in a diſeaſe, wherein reaſon is often perplexed, and experience itſelf fallacious, one would chuſe to rely much on proper authority, it is greatly to be lamented, that nature has not been more, and opinion leſs, attended to. As the plague has ſo often viſited that country, one might reaſonably have expected among the natives ſome veſtiges of unbiaſſed obſervation, and attempts at leaſt towards a proper method of cure; but, ſo far as I have hitherto been able to diſcover, no traces of any thing ſatisfactory are to be met with among them. The *Turks* have leſs faith in medicine for the cure of this diſeaſe than of any other, believing it to be a curſe inflicted by God Almighty for the ſins of the people; and as the chief of thoſe who practiſe phyſic are either *Chriſtians* or *Jews*, and not ſo ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed with the doctrine of predeſtination, conſequently afraid of catching the diſtemper, they rather endeavour to confirm the *Turks* in their falſe notions, leſt they ſhould be forced to viſit the ſick. Hence it follows, that the greateſt part of thoſe who are ſeized with the plague, either are left to ſtruggle with the

violence of the diſorder without any aſſiſtance, or muſt ſubmit to the direction of the meaneſt and moſt ignorant of mankind. The practice which ſeems to prevail moſt generally amongſt them, is to bleed all who apply to them, and in every ſtage of the diſeaſe; after which they endeavour to promote ſweat by a few grains of bezoar, in the ſimple diſtilled water of ſcorzonera; which is the medicine they chiefly confide in, ſuch is the ſlender acquaintance they have yet acquired in the *materia medica*.

From the moſt impartial and attentive obſervation I could make, it ſeemed to me, that very plentiful bleeding at the firſt appearance of the diſeaſe was of great ſervice; but after the firſt day was always prejudicial.

Vomiting was alſo of the utmoſt conſequence at the beginning: warm water was commonly ſufficient to procure it, as the ſick had generally a propenſity to this diſcharge. If a ſtimulus was required, a ſmall doſe of *ipecacuanha* or *ſal vitrioli* was all that was neceſſary for moſt patients.

Though purging with the violent cathartics is juſtly condemned; yet an emollient glyſter, or even a gentle laxative with manna and *crem. tartar.* when the patient was coſtive, and the head much affected, was not

not only ſafe, but often of great ſervice; and, when the ſymptoms were not violent, I have frequently given a gentle purge of *infuſ. ſennæ, mann. & crem. tartar.* the ſecond day of the diſeaſe with ſucceſs. It may appear ſtrange; but it is a fact confirmed to me by many inſtances, that a purgative of this kind, given after the critical ſweat, was the moſt effectual means to bring the buboes to ſuppuration.

The natural criſis of the diſeaſe was always by ſweat; and, when the ſame evacuation could be procured by art, it was alſo of ſervice; but there were two great inconveniences attending attempts of this kind on the firſt day. One was, that the common medicines in the uſual doſes for this purpoſe, if they failed of procuring the deſired diaphoreſis, threw the patient into a flame, and greatly augmented all the ſymptoms: the other inconvenience was, that though we ſucceeded in raiſing a ſweat, it was requiſite to continue it a much longer time than moſt of the people in that country could be perſuaded to endure; and, if checked, it was of bad conſequence, either increaſing all the ſymptoms, or, what was often the caſe, bringing on a diarrhœa; which though at firſt it ſeemed to relieve, yet generally proved fatal in the end.

The cordial and diaphoretic medicines found to be moſt efficacious were, *Rad. contrayerv. Vale-*

rian. ſylveſt. Croc. Anglic. Pulv. contrayerv. comp. Pharm. Edin. and *Theriac. Androm.* or *Diaſcord.* when a diarrhœa attended. Anodynes alſo greatly aſſiſted the other medicines in their operations; but thoſe of the gentler kind, as *ſyr. diacod.* ſeemed to agree better with the ſick than opium.

I made an attempt to try the effects of the cortex in this diſtemper; but a popular clamour being raiſed againſt that medicine, I thought it moſt prudent to deſiſt, as I was convinced that my youth, and the ſhort time I had then reſided in the place, would render any efforts I could make to get the better of it ineffectual. No fair trial was made of the *rad. ſerpentar. Virgin.* becauſe few of the natives would take it on account of its bitterneſs: for whoever would obtain a ready compliance with his orders in that country, muſt as ſeldom as poſſible offend their palates with unpleaſant remedies; becauſe whatever may be the conſequence to themſelves, they will often chuſe to incur diſtant, though great riſks, rather than ſubmit to preſent inconveniences. Small doſes repeated every four hours, was the moſt effectual method of giving theſe medicines, and plenty of diluent liquors, acidulated with ſpirit of vitriol, not only aſſiſted in promoting a diaphoreſis, but was of the utmoſt conſequence in moderating the fever, which the cordials and diaphoretics were otherwiſe apt to increaſe.

Nitrous

Nitrous medicines in this diſeaſe neither were attended with their uſual ſucceſs in allaying heat, nor could the ſick in general bear the common doſes without a ſenſible increaſe of languor and dejection, or danger of bringing on a diarrhœa.

The following method of treating the ſick I found the moſt ſucceſsful upon repeated trials.

As ſoon as the patient was ſeized, from 10 to 20 ounces of blood, according to the preſent condition of the ſick, or violence of the ſymptoms, were ordered to be taken from the arm. Seldom more than a pound however was taken from any; that being a quantity greatly exceeding what they uſually loſe at once in any diſeaſe.

After bleeding, if the nauſea was conſiderable, they were ordered to drink plentifully of warm water, (which was preſently brought up again, and with it a quantity of bile), and this operation to be repeated ſeveral times. If the nauſea was not ſufficient, which was but ſeldom the caſe, a ſmall doſe of *rad. ipecacuan.* or *ſal vitriol.* was given to promote the vomiting. It appeared from experience of ſuch conſequence that thoſe evacuations ſhould be made early, that moſt of my acquaintance

had previous directions to ſet about them immediately, in caſe any perſon ſhould be infected in their family.

A gentle anodyne was given after vomiting, or, if that did not ſettle their ſtomachs, *Riverius*'s ſaline draught, with an ounce of *diacodium*, or 15 drops of *laudanum*.

Theſe evacuations being premiſed, ſmall doſes of the cordial and diaphoretic medicines, above mentioned, joined with a very ſmall proportion of *nitr. ſtibiat.* were given every four hours; and the ſick were encouraged to drink liberally of a decoction of ſcorzonera roots and barley, or even of ſpring water, but always tepid, if they could be perſuaded to drink it ſo, and acidulated with as much *ſp. vitrioli*, as to make it agreeable. A certain proportion of this ſpirit, with ſyrup of violets, made it more grateful both to the eye and the palate, and was no ſmall inducement to them to drink the neceſſary quantity.

In the winter, the ſick were ordered to be removed into a larger and more airy room, than they were accuſtomed to ſleep in at that ſeaſon; and the air to be both warmed and corrected by a moderate fire. In the ſummer, all the doors and windows were allowed to be opened, excepting that which was immediately oppoſite

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opposite to the patient's bed; and many of them would not even bear that reſtriction, but would have all open in the day time, and often in the night lay upon the houſe top. Their covering was the ſame as in health.

A moderate cordial of ſome of the ſimple waters, with a little *Tinct. croci*, *Tinct. Valerian*, *ſylv. Confect. alkerm.* well acidulated with *ſp. vitrioli*, and commonly ſweetened with ſyrup of white poppies, was allowed them when faint or uneaſy, and they expreſſed great ſatisfaction upon taking this mixture. For children, this alone, with plenty of acidulated liquors, was what I chiefly uſed, and with good ſucceſs.

When the ſick could be perſuaded to ſubmit to the above regimen, a ſweat often broke out the ſecond or beginning of the third day, when they were covered up, and the ſweat was encouraged ſo long as they could bear it.

Whether it proceeded from the careleſſneſs of the attendants, in giving way to the impatience of the ſick, and ſo not encouraging the ſweat ſo long as it ought to have been, or from the nature of the diſeaſe, I know not, but certain it is, that this firſt ſweat, particularly if it happened on the ſecond day, though it greatly relieved the patient, yet did not entirely carry off the

the fever. A continuance of the ſame medicines, in ſomewhat larger doſes, generally enabled nature to throw off every ſubſequent exacerbation by a plentiful ſweat, till a compleat criſis was obtained.

When the ſweat was ſufficient, and had greatly mitigated the ſymptoms, notwithſtanding ſome degree of fever ſtill remained, a mild cathartic was given the next morning, the other medicines were continued during its operation, and an anodyne was ordered early in the evening.

When an encreaſe of the ſymptoms ſeemed to be the conſequence of a ſudden ſinking of the buboes, which ſometimes happened on the ſecond or third day, a bliſter applied juſt below the bubo was of ſervice.

Upon the firſt appearance of a coma, or debility in the tongue, a bliſter was applied to the head, and to the other uſual parts, as neceſſity required. Some patients, who had been deemed paſt recovery, having ſtruggled through the diſeaſe, and apparently by the uſe of bliſters, at length brought them into credit, and induced the natives to ſubmit, with leſs reluctance, to a practice which they would otherwiſe have abhorred. Stimulating cataplaſms of one part garlic, and two parts crum of bread, with the addition of a little vinegar, applied to the ſoles of the feet, were of great ſervice in this

this caſe; and if the patient was coſtive, emollient laxative glyſters were injected. The doſe of the alexipharmics was encreaſed, and diluting acidulated liquors given often in ſmall quantities.

Suppurating cataplaſms were ſometimes applied to the buboes, but as they were kept on with difficulty, the *Empl. Diachyl. cum Gum.* was more generally uſed; and when a ſtimulus was required, a few cantharides, or a little euphorbium was added. In moſt of the ſick, they were left to open of themſelves, on account of the dread the natives have of the lancet or cauſtic, and the want ſometimes of proper perſons to apply them: and indeed, by what I obſerved, none ſuffered from the long delay in opening them, farther than the uſual inconveniences attending other tumors thus left to themſelves; and they never required any method different from the common to heal them.

When the buboes mortified, they were treated as the carbuncles; and though, upon the ſeparation of the mortified parts, the ulcers were often large and deep, yet they healed very ſoon.

Sometimes the carbuncles were ſcarified, but oftener not: the dreſſings that agreed beſt with them,

were *Ung. Basilic. Flav.* with a small proportion of *Ol. Terebinthinæ*, and sometimes *Tinct. Myrrh.* applying over all an emollient cataplasm; and after the indurated black parts were separated, they soon healed, without any particular accidents.

SECT. III.

Of the method used by the Europeans *for their preservation from the Plague.*

NExt to the protection of Divine Providence, the means that the *Europeans* at *Aleppo* depend upon for their preservation during the time of the plague, are either retiring from the city, or shutting up at home, in such a manner as effectually to prevent all communication with either persons or goods capable of conveying the infection. The first method was formerly the common practice of the *English*, when the nature of their business was such as allowed them to retire early in the season, and their number so considerable, that they encamped upon the *Bylan* mountains, without any danger from the *Curds* (*a*): so that, by keeping the person employed to go to the vil-

(*a*) Curds, or, as the English commonly call them, *Gourdeens*, are a race of hardy, robust people, who inhabit most of the mountains Amanus, and live chiefly by plunder, making excursions for this purpose into the neighbouring plains, and retiring to the mountains again whenever any force is sent against them.

lage to market at a proper diſtance, and uſing the neceſſary precautions in receiving proviſions, &c. if the plague ſhould be there, they were quite ſecure, and had at the ſame time an opportunity of amuſing themſelves by riding, ſhooting, and other country-recreations, and enjoying the cool air and verdure among thoſe mountains; a pleaſure at other times ſurpaſſing moſt others in that warm climate, though now barely ſufficient to allay the melancholy reflexions ſo natural on this occaſion. At preſent, however, as the nature of their buſineſs is ſuch as prevents their retiring early, their number ſmall, and the *Curds* more troubleſome than heretofore, ſo that they cannot well encamp upon the mountains, a retirement from the place is attended with conſiderable inconveniences; for it is next to impoſſible, when the ſeaſon is advanced, but one or other of the ſervants who muſt unavoidably be hired to carry baggage, &c. on the road, (for all ſorts of neceſſaries muſt be carried along with one in this country, even proviſions and bedding) either has the diſtemper in his own family, or at beſt has daily intercourſe with numbers in that condition. And though, by carrying tents, the danger of ſleeping in an infected village may be avoided; yet it may nevertheleſs happen to be at the very place where the retirement has been intended, it being, I believe, very rare that it rages at *Aleppo* without likewiſe affecting moſt other places within a few days journey round it,

and full as rare that the people will confeſs its being amongſt them.

Shutting up at home is attended with none of theſe inconveniences, and, when conducted in the proper manner, its ſalutary effects are found by experience to be ſuch, that perſons in this ſituation remain without danger in the middle of a city where the plague rages with the greateſt violence; a circumſtance ſo evident, that all the *Chriſtians* and *Jews* who can afford it follow the example of the *Franks* in this reſpect. And though the *Turks* cannot, on account of their religion, do it avowedly (*b*); yet ſuch of them as have been any ways converſant with the *Europeans*, and are not mere bigots, either keep at home, on pretence of being indiſpoſed, or retire to ſome garden for change of air, if their affairs will not admit of their going abroad to ſome diſtant place, where they imagine the diſeaſe does not reach. A journey to *Mecca*, on pretence of devotion, is their moſt common expedient.

It having been mentioned, that the *Europeans* are not ſo ſubject to the epidemic diſeaſes of that country as the natives, it is neceſſary to inform the reader, that experience confirms their being liable to the plague, ſome

(*b*) It is lawful for them to abſtain from going into an infected city, but not to fly from one infected while they are in it.

ſome of them having generally been infected when the diſtemper raged in the place, either before they ſhut up, or after they came abroad. It may alſo be proper to add, that their ſervants, who are natives, and are a much greater number than the *Europeans*, enjoy the ſame benefit from ſhutting up.

While the number of the ſick is inconſiderable, as is commonly the caſe during the winter, the *Europeans* content themſelves with uſing the following precautions, *viz.* to have no more intercourſe with the natives than what they are neceſſarily obliged to by their buſineſs; to keep their ſervants at home, if poſſible, which however is not eaſily accompliſhed; not to make uſe of a common barber, if it can be avoided; and to carefully enquire concerning the health of thoſe who waſh their linen, chuſing for that office ſuch as are not employed by the natives. This does not however prevent their viſiting each other, and enjoying their uſual recreations abroad in the country.

During this time it is uſual for the natives to make uſe of all the arguments in their power to perſuade the *Europeans*, that either the whole of the reports concerning the diſtemper are falſe, or, when this cannot be accompliſhed, that the little which had appeared is now quite over; which laſt pretence, however untrue, or indeed

deed vain to hope for, many are willing to be deceived by, till either some *European*, their dependants, or others under their immediate inspection, being infected, causes a general consternation, and occasions their shutting up with all expedition. Such of the *Franks* as act with the most prudence not only use the precautions already mentioned, but also make the proper dispositions for shutting up, so as to be ready to do it upon the first visible increase of the distemper, which they look upon as unavoidable in the spring, and lay their account with being confined till *July*. The progress of the disease is so quick, that the difference between such as shut up early, and those that brave it out to the last, is seldom more than a few days.

As it would be disagreeable for a single person to be confined by himself, they generally divide into small parties, and shut up in such houses as are most spacious and convenient. It is an advantage to be in one that has no communication, by way of the terrace, with any other; for though when the distemper is not frequent, going over the house-top to visit such other of their friends as are also shut up, is sometimes practised, yet, when the plague rages much, it is reckoned safest not to trust to any one, lest they should be guilty of irregularities; and when such communications are open, it is impossible

poſſible to be ſure of keeping the ſervants in order. Proviſion is made, as has been already mentioned, for a confinement till *July*; for, after the doors are once ſhut, nothing is admitted but letters, and what is abſolutely neceſſary for the table, and theſe too with the precautions which ſhall be mentioned. One thing, though it may ſeem trifling, conduces not a little to their eaſe, and that is, to have one perſon that can ſhave; for a long beard is extremely diſagreeable in hot weather. Cats, being great ramblers, are looked upon as dangerous animals at ſuch times; and therefore the *Europeans* either confine theirs at home, or ſend them to be taken care of by ſome of their dependants, in a diſtant part of the city; and no quarter is ſhewn to any ſtrange cats that ſhall happen to be ſeen within their bounds, but ſuch are immediately ſhot, and thrown into the ſtreet by the help of a pair of tongs.

This diſpoſition being made, and the diſtemper ſo far advanced that it is thought imprudent to go abroad any longer, the ſtreet-door is locked, and, for the greater ſecurity, ſealed up; and, if there are any windows, or paſſages of any kind below ſtairs, through which the ſervants might poſſibly receive any thing from without, they are ſecured alſo; even the ſmall hole cut in the door through which the water, for the ſervice of the

the family is conveyed, has a lock and key, ſo that it is never opened, but when the Sacka (or water-carrier) comes, and then uſually one of the *Europeans* attends; for theſe water-carriers, being of the ſame race with the ſervants, are the moſt likely to bring them ſuch things as they may deſire. A window above ſtairs is next allotted, through which the neceſſary proviſions, &c. are to be received; and ſuch an one is uſually choſe as looks into the moſt private part of the Khane, or ſtreet, to avoid drawing together a concourſe of idle paſſengers, which the novelty of the ſight would naturally do: but the more this window is expoſed to the eyes of the family within, the better it is for preventing irregularities from ſervants. The neceſſary apparatus for this window, conſiſts of a rope, which, with the addition of a few yards of an iron chain, and a hook to the lower end, reaches within two or three feet of the ground; an iron or copper pail, which is hung on the hook of the chain, and let down for conveying things to or from a perſon below, whom they hire on purpoſe, and is all day in waiting to bring the neceſſary proviſions, carry meſſages, &c. A quantity of vinegar, a pail of water, a long reed ſplit at one end for conveying letters, and ſome brimſtone to ſmoke them with, as alſo a pair of tongs for taking out the proviſions. Meat, poultry (which laſt muſt be well picked) and every thing elſe that will allow of it, is dipped

dipped in water, mixed with a ſmall proportion of vinegar, and hung up ſome little time before it is touched. Bread, which will admit of nothing of that nature, is expoſed to the air for ſome hours before it is handled; and letters or other papers, are ſprinkled with vinegar and ſmoked with ſulphur; for which purpoſe, if it was a more general practice to have a box ſo contrived, as to impregnate the papers more throughly with the fumes of that mineral, it might perhaps be more ſafe. Some few, in place of ſulphur, ſmoke their letters with the following, which is what is commonly uſed in the Lazaretto at *Malta* (*a*).

The impatience under confinement, with the melancholy occaſion of it, the apprehenſion that ſome of the company may have received the infection, though it may not as yet have appeared, the ſinging before the

(*a*) Take of Sulphur, ſix pounds.
Orpiment.
Crude Antimony.
Litharge.
Cummin ſeeds.
Euphorbium.
Black pepper.
Ginger, of each four pounds.
Aſſa fœtida.
Cinnabar.
Sal Armoniac, of each three pounds.
Arſenic, one pound.

Reduce theſe into a powder, to which add:

Of Raſpings of pine wood, ſix pounds.
Bran, fifty pounds.

corps in the day, and the ſhrieking of the women for the dead, both day and night, all contribute to make the firſt week's confinement very diſagreeable. Cuſtom, however, ſoon renders thoſe things ſo familiar, as to loſe much of their force; and the company falling into various ways of amuſing themſelves, in a very little time, though they cannot help feeling for the unhappy ſufferers, yet the only uneaſineſs moſt people expreſs, on their own account, is from a want of liberty to go abroad; this want, they endeavour to ſupply by an evening's walk upon the houſe-top, from whence as many of the *European* houſes are but at a ſmall diſtance from each other, they enjoy the converſation of ſome of their friends, though too far off for ſecrecy.

Though the ſhutting up of the *Europeans* and many *Chriſtians*, as alſo the retirement of ſome *Turks*, as has been already mentioned, in a great meaſure puts a ſtop to trade while the diſtemper rages violently, yet the markets are all open, and as great plenty of proviſions, and every thing elſe to be had as at any other time: the ſtreets too, though not ſo much crouded, yet are ſtill pretty full of people; the generality of the *Turks* viſit the ſick, and attend their funerals, in the ſame manner as at other times; and though the *Chriſtians* and *Jews* do not, except on very emergent occaſions, viſit their ſick friends, and very few beſides a prieſt, and

and thoſe who carry the bier, attend the funerals, yet there is no want of ſervants and relations, to do the neceſſary offices about the ſick, the ſame as if it was any common diſtemper.

As ſoon as the number of the ſick begins to decline, the ſame cauſes that prevented ſome from ſhutting up early, together with a natural deſire that all have for liberty, generally induces ſeveral to get abroad too ſoon. The difference between the firſt and the laſt, in opening as in ſhutting up, ſeldom exceeds a few days; and yet this, however, makes a very conſiderable one in the riſk, for both the increaſe and decreaſe of the diſtemper, are very ſudden.

The firſt ſtep upon opening, is uſually to ride abroad; and though it is at a ſeaſon wherein there is not the leaſt verdure, except in the gardens, yet, after ſo long a confinement, the ſight of the open country affords no ſmall pleaſure. Care is taken, while the gentlemen are abroad, to prevent the ſervants in the family from having intercourſe with any body; and, after the doors are opened, the ſame precautions are uſed for a week or two, as before ſhutting up.

The above precautions, are all that the *Europeans* commonly practiſe; but by myſelf, and ſuch of the

 natives,

natives, who being obliged to be amongſt the ſick, aſked my advice, the following rules were obſerved, which, though nothing new, I have taken the liberty to inſert; as they have hitherto proved ſucceſsful, and many of them may be uſeful to the *Europeans*, while their buſineſs obliges them to go abroad: to this, however, it is but juſtice to add, that the trials were not many, and that there were ſome few perſons who were equally in the way of the diſeaſe, without being infected, though they uſed no precautions at all. The rules laid down were theſe:

Never to go abroad in the morning faſting.

To avoid, as much as poſſible, all exceſſes, violent paſſions, or large evacuations, but not to live more abſtemiouſly, either with regard to eating or drinking, than uſual: perhaps one or two glaſſes of good wine more than cuſtomary, might rather be beneficial than otherwiſe; and a plentiful uſe of acid liquors, ſuch as a very weak ſour punch in the ſummer, is not only agreeable but uſeful.

While in the ſick perſon's chamber, paſſing a corpſe, or near any thing infected, not to ſwallow the ſaliva, and to breathe, in the natural way through a handkerchief

handkerchief or ſpunge, wetted either with plain vinegar, or ſuch as had rue infuſed in it.

When examining the pulſe, and other circumſtances that require being very nigh the ſick, to hold the breath as much as poſſible, and, as ſoon as retired from the chamber, to waſh the mouth, face, and hands with vinegar.

Upon returning home, to put on other cloaths, and expoſe ſuch as had been wore to the air; perhaps it might alſo be of ſervice to ſmoke them with ſulphur, but this was not practiſed. At ſuch times alſo, it is proper once more to waſh the mouth, face, and hands with vinegar.

As to medicine, a large doſe of the extract of the bark, with a draught of wine and water, well acidulated with elixir of vitriol, taken twice a day, were all that were uſed. For ſuch as can take the bark in a liquid form, a ſtrong decoction of it may anſwer the purpoſe as effectually.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the MAL d' ALEPPO.

A Cutaneous diſeaſe, thought by ſome to be peculiar to this place, has acquired the name of *Il mal d'Aleppo*, or *Aleppo evil*, among the *Europeans*. The natives call it *Habt il ſenne*, or *Botch of a year*, from the ſuppoſed time of its duration. In *Turkiſh*, *Haleb Choban*, or *the Aleppo ulcer*. This diſeaſe is not, however, peculiar to this place, being almoſt as common at *Antab*, and all the other villages on the banks of the rivers *Sejour* and *Coick*, as at this place; which favours the opinion of its being occaſioned by the water.

The natives reckon but two ſpecies of this diſorder, and diſtinguiſh them by the names of male and female; but there is a third kind of cutaneous diſtemper, which, though it is commonly aſcribed to the bite or ſting of a common millepedes, or wood-louſe, ſeems to me to be altogether of the ſame nature, though milder in degree.

What they call the male diſtemper, makes its appearance in the form of a ſmall, red, hard

tubercle

tubercle or pimple, which commonly paſſes ſome weeks unregarded, as it gives no manner of uneaſineſs : afterwards it begins to encreaſe, and uſually comes to the ſize of an *Engliſh* ſixpence, which, after ſome months, begins to be ſcurfy on the top ; by degrees the little matter that oozes out of it, forms into a thick cruſty ſcab ; which, unleſs it is picked off, or otherwiſe diſturbed, remains upon it till the parts underneath being healed, it falls off, and leaves but a very ſmall mark. The whole of its duration is ſeldom above eight months.

What is called the female ſpecies begins like the former ; but after a month or two it becomes ſomewhat painful, encreaſes often to double the extent of the male, diſcharges a good deal of the ichorous matter from under the ſcab, and by degrees comes to have the appearance of an indigeſted ſcorbutic ulcer, with a livid circle round it ; but ſeems to be no deeper than the *tunica celluloſa.* In this condition it remains for ſeveral months, and is in general about a year from its firſt appearance before it is cured : but this is not a thing certain, many getting well ſome months ſooner, while others remain ſeveral months longer. After it is cicatriſed, it leaves an ugly ſcar, which remains thro' life, and for many months has a livid colour. When they are not irritated, they ſeldom give much pain.

The

The third kind of *Mal*, which they call the pinch of a millepedes, begins like the two others, but ſeldom grows larger than about twice the ſize of a large pin's head, and never changes its appearance, remaining a ſmall tubercle for many months, without any pain, after which, it uſually throws off a few ſcurfy ſcales and diſappears ; but ſome remain a much longer time.

It affects the natives when they are children, and generally appears in the face, though they alſo have ſome on their extremities ; for moſt of them have two, three, or ſometimes more, it being rare that they have but one. In ſtrangers, it commonly appears ſome months after their arrival ; and they have them not ſo frequently on the face as the natives : very few eſcape having them, but they ſeldom affect the ſame perſon above once ; dogs and cats are as ſubject to the diſeaſe as men ; it commonly breaks out upon the noſe of theſe creatures.

In reſpect to the cure, like the tooth-ach, or ague with us, every one pretends to an infallible remedy for them ; but the many beautiful faces, daily impaired by the diſeaſe, are too evident proofs of their ill ſucceſs : and in truth, from what I have obſerved, it is

infinitely

infinitely better to apply nothing, than any of the numberleſs medicines they make uſe of.

Of ſeveral applications that I made trial of upon myſelf and ſome others, I found the mercurial plaiſter the moſt efficacious; the preſcription was the ſame as the *Emplaſtrum commune cum mercurio*, with a ſmaller proportion of mercury, and a little larger of *Balſ. ſulphur*.

If this was applied at the beginning, it often prevented their making any farther progreſs; if they had begun to run, it hindered them from increaſing ſo much as they would otherwiſe have done, and generally cured them before their uſual time. This is to be underſtood of that called the female; for the male, as well as the third kind, ſeldom require any medicinal application.

The reader, it is hoped, is now no longer a ſtranger to moſt of the particulars relating to *Aleppo*; but I cannot conclude theſe ſheets, without rendering juſtice to their natural patrons, the gentlemen of the *Britiſh* factory there, who ſtill maintain that excellent character, for which they have been long celebrated, of mitigating the inconveniences that neceſſarily attend their reſidence in that city, by the perfect harmony in

which they live, and improving every circumſtance of advantage by the ſame ſocial quality, of which, having been ſo long witneſs, and in which being ſo much a partaker, I make no doubt, the public will receive with candor, this teſtimony which gratitude requires.

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Pag. 4. note, lin. 5. *in place of* not touch the wall, *read* not to touch the wall.

Pag. 25. l. 6. *in place of* June and Auguſt, *read* June, July, and Auguſt.

29. l. 22. ſoon evaporated, *read* ſoon evaporated by the ſummer's heat.

57. l. 5. barley, flour, &c. *read* barleyflour.

70. l. 9. that come, &c. *read* come.

80. l. 21. that there many amongſt, *read* that there are many amongſt.

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191. l. 14. Pierian mountains, *read* mountains Amanus.

Plate VII. Phlomis orientalis homini folio, *read* Phlomis orientalis hormini folio.